



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-92-140  
Tuesday  
21 July 1992

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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### **Mozambique**

A report issued by British experts "confirmed" that chemical weapons were used against Mozambican Army forces when they attacked Renamo's Ngungue base on 16 January, Maputo radio reported. An earlier report by South African experts had said there was no conclusive proof of the use of chemical weapons.

### **South Africa**

A meeting to ratify a labor-business pact that would avert a week-long strike in August, replacing it with a "day of reconciliation," was postponed a day to allow the drafting committee to consider changes to the pact, SAPA reported. According to Umtata radio, Constitutional Development Minister Meyer welcomed the pact on behalf of the government.

### **Ivory Coast**

The IMF managing director, Michael Camdessus, dismissed reports of any strain in relations between IMF and the Ivory Coast, FRATERNITE MATIN reported. Camdessus insisted that "there were no major differences between the Ivory Coast and the IMF, but rather dialogue between people in charge of the major interests of the Ivorian people and the concerns of the international community."



**Central African Republic****German Envoy Criticized Over 'Interference'**

*AB2007213592 Paris AFP in French 1947 GMT  
14 Jul 92*

[Text] Bangui, 14 Jul (AFP)—Mr. Jean-Claude Kazagui, Central African Republic [CAR] President Andre Kolingba's permanent under secretary, has sent a letter to the German ambassador to Bangui, Mr. Wilhelm Spath, in which he protested Spath's "interference" in the internal affairs of the CAR, according to informed sources in Bangui on 14 July.

The CAR "will never tolerate an ambassador from a friendly country setting himself up as a censor and instructor concerning the manner in which the CAR conducts its political matters," asserted the letter.

According to informed sources in Bangui, the tension originated due to a response by the German ambassador to Mr. Thierry Bingaba, the CAR minister of economy, planning, statistics and international cooperation, who was soliciting aid for the accomplishment of the democratic process in the country.

The German ambassador, while indicating that his country was "closely following" the evolution of the democratic process in the CAR, added that he was expecting CAR "to continue the development of democratic institutions that could guarantee open and free elections in a multiparty framework."

The German ambassador proposed that a commission or a non-governmental organization (NGO) should be charged with drawing up the electoral code and stated that Germany was ready to send observers to the next elections if a demand to that end is made. He outlined certain principle which, according to him, should be the prerequisite for a smooth electoral process. He added that "the nature, the forms, and modalities of organizing the electoral process should be based on a large consensus and should be able to guarantee the free expression of popular desire."

In his response, the president's permanent under secretary reminded him that the request made "to friendly countries including Germany does not mean begging for resources that could have been badly used." The CAR, a peaceful country where dictatorship is only a thing of the past and where there is not a single political prisoner, would like to conduct the democratic process it has begun calmly and quietly in accordance with its own spirit, because there is no standard model in democracy", Mr. Kazagui further asserted.

The aid solicited by the CAR "cannot be used as an excuse by those countries to dictate how democracy should be practiced," the president's permanent under secretary added, warning against "any political or economic terrorism."

**Chad****Government Cuts Salaries, Warns Against Strike**

*AB2107105592 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale  
Tchadienne in French 1900 16 Jul 92*

[Report on the Cabinet meeting held in Ndjamenia on 16 July—read by Djiddi Bichara, government spokesman and minister of information and culture]

[Excerpts] The Cabinet met today, Thursday 16 July, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Colonel Idriss Deby, president of the Republic and head of state. The Cabinet examined the draft ordinance ratifying Ordinance No. 001/PR/92 concerning the general budget for 1992, as well as a note presented by the head of state.

Concerning the Ministry of Finance, the Cabinet examined, debated, and adopted the proposals made by the finance minister for the redress of the public finance situation. The document was submitted for examination by the CPR [expansion unknown] on 3 July and for discussions by the various trade unions. After a initial examination by the Cabinet meeting of 14 July, the following measures were adopted by today's Cabinet meeting:

Measures with immediate financial effect: Reduction by 50 percent of allowances for Cabinet members and equivalent positions, as well as for CPR members, members of the special court, officials at the president's and prime minister's offices, counselors and members of the martial court as well as military [words indistinct];

Reduction by 25 percent of allowances granted to [word indistinct], to managing directors, directors of services and their equivalent as well as their assistants in the public sector and parastatals;

Reduction by 20 percent of basic salaries for various officials of ministries in the public services and parastatals; reduction by 25 percent of all bonuses as well as risk, residence, [words indistinct], and cost-of-living allowances;

Reduction of grade salaries falling within the following categories: Salaries between 30,000 and 49,999 CFA francs will be reduced by 10 percent; salaries between 50,000 and 84,999 CFA francs will be reduced by 12.5 percent; salaries between 85,000 and 119,999 CFA francs will be reduced by 15 percent; salaries between 120,000 and 139,999 CFA francs will be reduced by 17.5 percent; salaries from 140,000 CFA francs and over will be reduced by 20 percent. [passage omitted]

The implementation of all these measures will be effective 1 (?May) 1992 in the public sector and 1 July 1992 in the parastatals and the private sector.

Measures with short-term financial effect include freeze on promotions, suspension of new recruitments [words indistinct], reduction in the number of senior positions

at the presidency and the prime minister's office, reduction of overstaffing in diplomatic missions, closing of certain diplomatic representations, and the dismissal of at least 10 percent of the number of workers in each ministry. The age limit for retirement is fixed at 55 or 60 years for personnel at the national security service and the Ministry of Justice.

Regarding other cost-cutting measures, the head of state has asked members of government to considerably reduce their telephone and electricity bills as well as any other irrational and unnecessary expenses. Everyone must be cost-consciousness and show self-control.

Finally, the head of state made a statement concerning the lessons to be drawn from the week of strikes in the various ministries and the civil service as a whole. The temptation for a much longer strike is in the air. The prime minister was abundantly clear about this during his news conference: This strike is illegal and the government cannot sit idly by. Thus, the government makes it a point to state clearly that any other strike will not be tolerated. It will also not tolerate that civil servants take leave at the call of a certain [word indistinct]. The government will therefore take all the necessary measures to ensure the normal functioning of the administrative machinery, because it is on this machinery that every political program and every management program depends. [passage omitted]

### Rwanda

#### President Comments on Cease-Fire, Other Issues

LD2007165392 Paris Radio France International  
in French 1230 GMT 19 Jul 92

[Report on interview with President Juvenal Habyarimana by Monique Maas in Paris on 19 July—recorded; from the "Afrique Midi" program]

[Text] Today's guest on "Afrique Midi" is the president of the Rwandan Republic, Juvenal Habyarimana, who is now touring Europe. The Rwandan Patriotic Front rebels and the Rwandan Government signed a cease-fire agreement in Arusha, Tanzania, on 13 July. This is the first topic in the interview given by Mr. Habyarimana to Monique Maas:

[Habyarimana] In specific terms this agreement concerns only the conclusion of a truce; the agreement on the cease-fire comes into force on 31 July. Obviously this cease-fire requires the setting up of a neutral group of these military factions. This is the specific aspect of this agreement. Other details were raised but they will be discussed after the cease-fire comes into force. The future of the members of the Patriotic Front, the participation of the Patriotic Front in running the country, and the problem of national unity will be considered in talks which are to start on 10 August.

[Maas] Does this mean that you only agree on the principle that this should be discussed, or do you agree on the root of the principle: namely the integration of the two armies to create a national army and the participation of the Rwandan Patriotic Front in a possible transitional government based, so to say, on enlarged foundations?

[Habyarimana] You cannot open the door of a room which is barely lit and pretend to know what is in the room, you have hardly reached the door: You have to enter and explore all corners to know what is in there.

[Maas] This seems to indicate that deep down you do not fully accept what those who signed the Arusha agreement had in mind.

[Habyarimana] I believe that since talks have not yet started, one cannot pretend to know what every notion contains. So I believe that talks should be left to unfold, to decide more precisely on the terms and also to see the implementation of all these notions. What I can say is that we have a coalition government with five parties which is working; well, it can be enlarged to include any other political current.

[Maas] To go back for a moment to the military aspect of the matter, recently a number of problems arose in certain regions of the north of the country, with in particular looting and revolts taking place within the government army. What happened exactly?

[Habyarimana] The investigations are still under way, but unfortunately there were certain elements and a certain amount of infiltration perhaps, perhaps also a certain amount of disinformation, and certain elements, because these are really very few, as all this looting was stopped by the other soldiers who felt that this was an infringement of discipline and that it was also an infringement of the understanding between the army and the population [sentence as heard]. I cannot but regret this, and I asked that the inquiries be carried out so that the guilty elements can be punished and we can really learn the true causes of this state of affairs.

[Maas] At about the same time a meeting was held in Brussels between representatives of the Rwandan Patriotic Front and representatives of the opposition parties as such. At the time you denounced this meeting as a form of treachery. Why?

[Habyarimana] The principle itself of talks with the Rwandan Patriotic Front is acceptable, but we can say at the same time that it is the Rwandan Government which leads the negotiations and which commits to the Rwandan people. It is not the parties which govern; it is the government which governs. Second, all these parties which came to Brussels had previously publicly denied having any contact with the Patriotic Front, but by coming to Brussels they showed that their previous statements, that they did not know the Patriotic Front and they were not in contact with them, were not entirely true. Third, I believe that when there are five of you

which sign a joint government program and after signing this government program which reasserts the intention of seeking peace and negotiations with the Patriotic Front, and then three of you slip away leaving two parties and you do not even inform them that the three of you are going to negotiate, then I believe that there is no longer any base for a coalition.

[Maas] Do you envisage taking any part in the negotiations yourself, as president, at one time or another?

[Habyarimana] I do not know about that, I do not know, because the negotiations have not yet begun; under what conditions are they going to take place, what will the outcome be? There are the different authorities, there are the technical teams which are going to negotiate, there is the government, there is the parliament, and there is also the party, and so I do not see at what level I could come into it, but perhaps I should intervene at some points.

#### **Defense Minister Reports Violations of Truce**

*EA2107093592 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 20 Jul 92*

[Excerpts] Even before the implementation of the cease-fire agreed between the Rwandan Government and the

Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] during the Arusha negotiations, RPF fighters violated the truce this morning. They made two attacks on two of our Armed Forces' positions. Dr. James Gasana, the defense minister, told our colleague, Jean-Baptiste Numbuhampaste, about the situation in the area where the fighting took place, after this truce violation.

[Begin recording] [Gasana] The truce was due to take effect on 19 July at midnight. I must declare that our troops started to respect the truce this morning in all military sectors, namely Ruhengeri, Byumba and Mutara. This morning, however, we noted that the enemy was not observing the truce as it attacked our troops in their positions in two different places—in Rugama located in Mukalange commune, where the enemy made a surprise attack at 0600, and at Myove, where the enemy attacked our position at around 0530. We noted that each of the two attacks were launched by about 100 people, which shows that the attacks were well organized. [passage omitted]

[Numbuhampaste] Now that the agreements have been violated, do you think the cease-fire scheduled for 31 July will be observed?

[Gasana] I think that the cease-fire is likely to be observed after 31 July because, unlike the truce, it will be monitored by neutral observers. [end recording]

## Ethiopia

### French Delegation Holds Talks With Government

EA2107093092 *Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia*  
*Network in Amharic 1800 GMT 20 Jul 92*

[Excerpt] The French delegation led by the foreign affairs head of the French Socialist Party was briefed at the Council of Representatives of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia today by members of the Council headed by the deputy chairman of the Council, Dr. Fekade Gedamu, on the approval of the Charter, the formation of the transitional government, and the current efforts to establish a federal system in the country. [passage omitted]

### Protocol Signed With Visiting DPRK Delegation

EA2107062592 *Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia*  
*in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT*  
*19 Jul 92*

[Excerpts] President Meles Zenawi received and held talks with the delegation of the DPRK led by Mr. Chong Song-nam, its minister of external economic affairs, in his office on 18 July. During the meeting, the two exchanged views on ways of strengthening and continuing development projects being undertaken in Ethiopia under existing agreements signed between the two countries. [passage omitted]

A protocol was signed today between Ethiopia and the North Korean joint commissions on completing the Dembi hydroelectric project and on continuing the construction of a similar project at Gilgil-Gedeo. It was also learned that the protocol renewed previous agreements on scientific, economic, and technical cooperation, the Akaki water pump factory, and the Meki-Zewai irrigation project. The protocol was signed by Dr. 'Abd al-Majid Hasan, minister of external economic cooperation, and Mr. Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs. [passage omitted]

## Kenya

### Moi Warns IPK Followers Against Lawlessness

EA2107064092 *Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting*  
*Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 20 Jul 92*

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today told the unregistered Islamic Party of Kenya, IPK, that the government will firmly counter any acts of lawlessness sparked off by its followers. President Moi stressed that the government will not compromise on the question of security, adding that it had an obligation to protect the lives and property of the citizens. He said that the government had been tolerant for some time, but added that the IPK activists should now realize that they were not above the law and will be dealt with firmly. The president said the introduction of political pluralism in the country was not a license for individuals or groups

to threaten the lives and property of others. He said the laws of the land protected all the citizens indiscriminately and should therefore be respected by all, regardless of one's political affiliation or status in life. President Moi was speaking at State House, Nakuru, where he received a goodwill delegation of Muslims from all over the country. The over 10,000 strong delegation was led by the national chairman of the Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims, Shaykh Muhammad Ibrahim.

President Moi said it was wrong for religious leaders to confuse the citizens by introducing political issues in their spiritual teachings. He said that people go to places of worship for spiritual nourishment and should not therefore be subjected to political rhetoric. The president pointed out that the government respected the freedom of worship as enshrined in the country's constitution, but warned religious leaders against using that freedom to abuse the laws of the land. President Moi reiterated that the government will not condone the violation of places of worship by anyone. He said those religious leaders who are trying to incite people to violence should realize that they too needed peace for their religious activities.

The president noted that the Islamic religion advocated for peaceful coexistence and respect for law and order. He commended the Muslim community in the country for cherishing the peace that has continued to prevail. [passage omitted]

President Moi advised the citizens not to allow petty issues to threaten the peace and tranquillity that the country has continued to enjoy since independence. He said whenever there are differences, people should learn to sort them out peacefully while respecting each other's views. The president advised that Kenyans must learn to accommodate divergent views without bringing in hatred.

President Moi said that every Kenyan has a duty to contribute to national development irrespective of his social or economic status. President Moi, therefore, called on the opposition to make meaningful contributions towards the improvement of the living standards of Kenyans instead of engaging in abuses and mudslinging.

He said KANU [Kenya African National Union] did not belong to particular people nor was it any individual's property and described it as a party that cared for all Kenyans indiscriminately. [passage omitted]

Through their provincial representatives, the Muslims pledged their unswerving loyalty to President Moi and the government and declared their commitment to remain in the ruling party, KANU. [passage omitted]

### KANU Questions U.S. Doubts on Elections

EA2107092092 *Nairobi KTN Television in English*  
*1800 GMT 20 Jul 92*

[Text] The Kenya African National Union, KANU, has questioned the U.S. Embassy's doubts about President Moi's commitment to free and fair elections. A statement

signed by the KANU national secretary general, Joseph Kamotho, said the ruling party objected to the embassy statement, which, he said, was based on allegations. The allegations were based on the events leading to the FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] presidential aspirant, Kenneth Matiba's visit to Embu last weekend. Kamotho also referred to Matiba's visit to Wajir, where he was barred from using the Kenya Army's airstrip. The secretary general asserted that Matiba had been legitimately refused the use of a protected national defense facility. He wondered why the FORD presidential candidate was in a hurry to assume presidential powers even before his party had given him the mandate to lead them.

### Somalia

#### Group Attacks Red Cross Headquarters in Mogadishu

EA2007190592 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 20 Jul 92

[Text] An armed group has attacked the headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross

[ICRC] in Mogadishu. The attack came after ('Abd al-Nasir Ahmad Sergid), who was leading the group, was refused entry when armed to the ICRC headquarters. The report we received from eyewitnesses said that when guards of the ICRC headquarters tried to explain to the armed men that no one was allowed to enter with weapons, the group forcibly entered the headquarters, breaking the door and [word indistinct] offices in the presence of the organization's officials operating in southern Mogadishu.

The report added that the ICRC guards and the attacking group exchanged fire, resulting in deaths and injuries. The incident was not the first of its kind, as there have been many occasions when the ICRC's southern Mogadishu headquarters have been attacked. In this latest attack, the armed men escaped with \$30,000 by carrying away a safe containing the money. These frequent incidents in southern Mogadishu could jeopardize the distribution of food aid to the Somali needy and the work of relief agencies in Mogadishu.



**Pik Botha on Charge on ANC Arms, UN Meeting**

*MB2007192692 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English  
1100 GMT 20 Jul 92*

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha has denied accusing the African National Congress [ANC] of transporting weapons into South Africa with the assistance of the Zimbabwe Defense Force. Last week Mr. Botha told an emergency session of the UN Security Council that he had received information to that effect. But on his return to South Africa Mr. Botha explained that he had revealed the as yet unconfirmed information to make the ANC aware that running away from problems was not helpful in finding solutions.

[Begin Botha recording] I said we received reports to that effect. And then I said that if the information was correct, that would give rise to serious concerns. But then I said that is why we ought to talk. We cannot withdraw from negotiations on the basis of [words indistinct] and [word indistinct] evidence. The source of that information is a serious source and a reliable source. It is a source of another country that I cannot mention, but that country has no axes to grind and considered it serious enough to let us know so that we could manage the whole matter; and that is the way I dealt with it. Now if it is not true I'm happy. If it is true we will have to talk about it. [end recording]

Mr. Botha also said he hoped that United Nations envoy, Mr. Cyrus Vance, would finally expose the truth about who was responsible for the continuing bloodshed in South Africa. Mr. Botha told the newsmen that last week's UN Security Council emergency session on South Africa was the best thing that could have happened, and that all participants should now be convinced of the evenhandedness of the Council's member states:

[Begin Botha recording] Individual parties in South Africa cannot now run to the United Nations any longer and get [words indistinct] for their particular [word indistinct]. Unless they can substantiate their claims, the Security Council is not going to pass a resolution condemning the South African Government any longer. I must say that is a [words indistinct] because all parties who went there must have seen that the world expects South Africans to resolve their problems themselves, and that South Africans and leaders of this country must cooperate in curbing the violence, and should therefore stop apportioning blame and should therefore start trying to put this [words indistinct] over to the UN or to any other country or to any other international organization.

I cannot see the Security Council becoming involved in the sense of controlling, prescribing, intervening in defense of [words indistinct]. No, that I do not see. As for the fact-finding, I did say that I really look forward to a situation where an arbiter of this nature can go to the townships, can talk to our people, can go to our [words

indistinct] and directly gather evidence [words indistinct] so that we can get to the [words indistinct] and so that they can see if it's true that this government is fomenting violence in South Africa [words indistinct]. I would welcome the opportunity because every time the police denied it, the ANC said its nonsense. When President de Klerk denies it they call him a murderer. Now let us get rid of this now once and for all, and I say this is the way. [end recording]

**ANC Alliance Continues Talks With Business Group**

*MB2007183592 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1751 GMT 20 Jul 92*

[Text] Johannesburg July 20 SAPA—Discussions between the ANC [African National Congress]-COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]-SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance continued on Monday [20 July] night on a possible deal with business on a 24-hour tools-down "day of reconciliation" to replace a week-long national strike. In a draft agreement between the Congress of SA Trade Unions and the employers body SA Consultative Conference on Labour Affairs [SACCOLA], August 3 has been suggested as the date for the shut-down, to take place with the consent of business, who will also "participate in jointly agreed activities", according to the ANC's mass action guidelines.

Some businessmen are apparently cautious about the political tone of the deal and have asked for more clarity. The draft agreement suggests that the five-day strike, which was to have included factory demonstrations and occupations, should be suspended until the end of September and be replaced by August 3.

It also stipulates that COSATU will not damage the economy, threaten life or depart from the requirements set down by the Goldstone Commission.

It is not clear how the agreement will effect the rest of the mass action campaign. Phase four of the planned campaign—after the general strike beginning on August 3—includes the "occupation" of the Union Buildings, cities and factories and another prolonged general strike, according to the ANC guideline document.

The ANC, in the document, also threatened to resort to mass action each time there was a deadlock in negotiations: "When there are deadlocks in negotiations around the central questions, it becomes necessary to resort to unprecedented actions. This should be sustained rather than once-off events".

COSATU was in all-day talks with its allies on Monday. At 7PM the union was caucusing and SA Communist Party spokesman Jeremy Cronin said three-way talks would probably continue later. He said decisions on the proposed deal with business would possibly be announced on Tuesday.

ANC spokeswoman Gili Marcus confirmed there had been private, internal discussions between the alliance members. She would not elaborate, but the effect of the proposed deal on the mass action campaign, which is spearheaded by the ANC, was thought to be on the agenda.

### Meeting on Accord Postponed

MB2107150892 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1430 GMT 21 Jul 92

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg July 21 SAPA—A meeting planned for Tuesday [21 July] in Johannesburg to ratify a draft labour accord between business and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] has been postponed to Wednesday evening to allow the drafting committee to consider changes to the document. The ratification meeting will now take place at 5.30PM on Wednesday in Johannesburg, the South African Coordinating Council on Labour Affairs (SACCOLA) confirmed to SAPA.

A smaller drafting committee, between six and 10 members, will meet at 6PM on Tuesday to consider "inputs" from SACCOLA and its 10 affiliated employer groups and from COSATU and its alliance partners, the African National Congress [ANC] and SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP].

Sources close to the secret negotiations stressed on Tuesday that no final agreement had been reached yet. "Negotiations are still at such a sensitive stage that any leaks now could have disastrous consequences," one source said. However, he was cautiously optimistic that if the drafting committee did make any changes to the proposed accord "it won't affect the character of the document".

Fears have been expressed by sectors of the business community that the draft accord would bring employers too close to the ANC/SACP/COSATU alliance.

The purpose of Tuesday's meeting had been to adopt the draft accord aimed at averting a national strike called by COSATU and due to begin on August 3. The accord also seeks to rekindle stalled negotiations, fight poverty and build peace. The proposed strike forms part of the "rolling" mass action campaign of the ANC/SACP/COSATU alliance.

Members of the alliance stressed on Tuesday there were no plans to call off the campaign, and an ANC/SACP/COSATU "summit" on Wednesday in Johannesburg would discuss and adopt further details and time frames for the "rolling" campaign. At most only aspects of the mass action campaign would be dropped or suspended, the members said.

The draft labour accord, according to reports, would in effect force employers to exert pressure on President F W de Klerk to speed up the negotiations process, and would

commit the business community to a voluntary national shutdown on August 3—to be called a "day of reconciliation".

The two sides reached agreement on the draft late on Friday night, and spent most of the weekend and Monday in discussions with their respective constituencies to secure their support. These mandates will now be discussed at Tuesday evening's meeting. According to initial indications, the drafting committee will make some changes to the draft accord.

SACCOLA spokeswoman Friede Dowie described as "normal" the postponement of Tuesday's meeting. "It is simply part of the mandate process," she said. "Getting mandates is a fairly intricate process. The purpose of tonight's (Tues) meeting will be to see to what extent it will be necessary to change the document. I imagine there will be some changes, but I don't know what changes."

The SACCOLA spokeswoman stressed that with August 3 less than two weeks away, it was important to reach agreement "very soon".

Meanwhile, SACOB (SA Chamber of Commerce) members were locked in a "strategy" meeting at a Johannesburg hotel on Tuesday afternoon.

SAPA also learnt that SACCOLA would hold a caucus meeting an hour before the drafting committee meets on Tuesday evening.

In Pretoria, the SA Agricultural Union [SAAU] said while it backed all efforts to stave off mass action, it could not associate itself with moves to politically coerce the government. The powerful farmers' union had already pulled out of talks on the labour accord before agreement was reached last Friday, SAAU Deputy Director Mr Kobus Kleynhans told SAPA on Tuesday.

The SAAU faced a possible split if it had gone ahead and endorsed a one-day, voluntary business shutdown on August 3, he said. "The problem (with the accord) is that it has specific political aims and we do not consider ourselves to be placed on a political playing field."

### Government Supports Accord

MB2107072192 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0500 GMT 21 Jul 92

[Text] The South African Government supports the adoption of the strike accord between organized commerce and labor. Representatives from the labor-employer organization SACCOLA [South African Consultative Committee on Labor Affairs] and trade union federation COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] will meet later today to decide whether to adopt a draft social accord. This provides for, among other things, a 24-hour work stoppage on 3 August that will replace a proposed a week-long general strike. John Matham reports:

[Matham] Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer says the government welcomes the business sector's participation in efforts to normalize the situation in South Africa. He says the government particularly welcomes the accord if it will limit the effects of a national strike. Meyer did not believe business will be choosing sides politically if it signs the accord. That's one of the concerns of some of the SACCOLA members.

The South African Agricultural Union has already indicated it's not prepared to support the accord. The Afrikaanse Handehinstitoot [Afrikaans Trade Institute] also has reservations. Some members of the South African Chamber of Business are reportedly unhappy about setting a precedent of pay for no work.

#### DP Leader Praises Efforts

MB2007153392 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1442 GMT 20 Jul 92

[Text] Cape Town July 20 SAPA—Democratic Party [DP] leader Dr Zach de Beer on Monday [20 July] accused politicians of bloody-mindedness in the face of peace and democracy talks between business and labour leaders. "We Democrats have been calling for months on the ANC [African National Congress] and the Nats [National Party] to stop their political posturing and work together. So far, they have bloody-mindedly refused to do so.

"It is all the more to be welcomed that, in the industrial sphere, employers and employees are showing so much more maturity and generosity than the politicians." All those who cared about the country's industrial and economic health had to be intensely interested in the recent talks between SACCOLA [South African Coordinating Committee on Labor Affairs] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]. A partnership between industry and labour was a desirable relationship in any country and at any time.

"South Africa is in a crisis where differing groups must understand each other, make compromises and work together for the common good, or we may all go under," Dr de Beer said.

#### COSATU's Naidoo Interviewed on Mass Action

MB2107135892 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English  
21 Jul 92 p 8

[Interview with Jay Naidoo, Congress of South African Trade Unions general secretary, by Themba Molefe; place and date not given]

[Text] QUESTION: There is a growing perception that COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] is becoming more of a political organisation than a trade union federation. What do you say?

ANSWER: COSATU has no intentions of becoming a political party. But, our federation is a key player at a political and economic level.

Politics is for the people. You build democracy that way, and ensure that a future government is acceptable. We want such forces confined to barracks and also [to] have proper local and international monitoring of the security forces.

We are not prepared to accept that De Klerk has goodwill. He must move decisively because we want to see evidence now, in the short term....

Q: Explain COSATU's reasons for the mass action programme.

A: Mass action was embarked upon because this Government is not negotiating in good faith. The negotiations deadlock, the country's crisis and tragedy, are a result of the Government's intransigence. De Klerk's regime refuses to relinquish power.

Q: Could you give a clear picture about the present talks COSATU is holding with the South African Consultative Committee [on Labor Affairs] (Saccola)?

A: Big business is being asked: When it voted in the March referendum, was it voting for democracy as it is universally known or was it voting for De Klerk's democracy? We are saying to employers—no everyone, actually—you have a choice. Take a stand for peace and democracy or decide you are going to stand out of the way and say no work, no pay, no disciplinary action or victimise and dismiss workers.

We are engaging Saccola as the main pillar of support of the De Klerk regime to put pressure on employers to pressurise the regime to understand that the majority of the people of our country want democracy and peace now.

Q: There is a general feeling that mass action, which includes stayaways, is often violent and enforced only in black townships.

A: In most general strikes we have called there has been very little evidence of violence. We have staged marches and occupations in cities and are preparing to occupy all the towns.

What surprises is the pious and self-righteous attitude of white employers and Press—the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] in particular—who always say 'oh look at how they cause the violence.' What about the people being killed daily on the mines, the industrial accidents?

Q: What is your stand on nationalisation.

A: The economy is to a large extent dominated and nationalised by a white minority. We believe that nationalisation is a legitimate instrument of redistribution. So, how do you democratise the economy? I am not talking about nationalising everything including barber shops. We say the public sector, social services, education, health facilities should be nationalised so that the people have access to them. We oppose the privatisation of education, for instance.



Q: You are a man whom many people—in Government and big business—love to hate.

A: I would say hate. They hate what COSATU says and how I articulate it: That the majority of this country does not live at the Carleton Hotel but in matchbox houses; that people cannot pretend there is a majority here and that we are the voice of the poor majority.

Q: Are you optimistic?

A: Yes, I think the march to democracy is unstoppable.

### **Government Working on Plan To Relaunch Talks**

MB1907125392 Johannesburg *SUNDAY STAR*  
in English 16 Jul 92 p 4

[By David Breier, political correspondent: "Govt Thrashes It Out in the Bush"]

[Text] The Government is working on a plan to relaunch negotiations by shifting its constitutional bargaining position away from the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] stalemate.

The changes are designed to bring the Nats [National Party] close enough to the ANC's [African National Congress] constitutional demands to enable negotiations to resume after the ANC pulled out of Codesa last month.

Government hopes these changes, together with the UN-monitored measures to deal with violence, will enable the ANC to return to negotiations without losing face.

Instead of insisting on inflated majorities and a second chamber in the interim government, the Nats are shifting their emphasis more towards entrenching regional powers.

And the Government is also working on a new offer for a deadlock breaking mechanism to break any new ones that may arise in an elected constitution-making body and interim government.

President de Klerk takes his Cabinet to a secret venue in the Transvaal bush this week to discuss the bid to end the negotiating deadlock.

The "bosberaad" [bush conference] meeting in the bush is the latest in a series of Government brainstorming sessions which have characterised De Klerk's rule for nearly three years.

Minister of Constitutional Development Roelf Meyer has hinted at major changes in the Government's bargaining stance, which could give the ANC enough space to manoeuvre itself back to the negotiation table.

Meyer says the need for a senate or high percentages for approving a constitution become less relevant if regions can be sufficiently accommodated in the transitional and final constitutions and have a real say in matters that directly affect them.

Codesa 2 collapsed after a row over the size of percentages needed to approve a new constitution and the role of the proposed senate.

The lack of agreement over a deadlock-breaking mechanism also led to the impasse. The ANC wants the majority view put to a referendum after six months while De Klerk recently suggested there should be another election after three years.

Government negotiations hope to shift the emphasis of negotiations away from haggling over percentages which look suspiciously like minority vetoes, towards a greater devolution of power to regions.

The ANC has already accepted that its proposed constituent assembly be elected on both national and regional voting lists.

On the face of it, this puts the ANC and Government positions very close. However, the ANC is wary of regional powers that entrench the position of its opponents especially Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Lucas Mangope.

### **NP Youth Congress Shows Desire To Broaden Base**

MB1807110792 Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL*  
in English 17-23 Jul 92 p 17

[By WEEKLY MAIL Reporter: "New Nats Blow the 'Struggle' Trumpet"]

[Text] A new National Party [NP], using "struggle" language and projecting a vision which it believes has the support of the majority of South Africans, has been on show in Stellenbosch.

And—if the first national congress of NP youth was anything to go by—the ruling party is quietly but determinedly preparing for an election within a year.

While democratic organisations are concentrating their resources, funds and energies on mass action and protest, the NP is concentrating its considerable resources, funds and energies on a bigger prize: victory in South Africa's first democratic elections.

It is also using its "coloured" support to demonstrate that it is non-racial and is geared for the "new" South Africa.

In doing so, it is warning its members that their fellow workers and domestic servants are voters and potential NP members, expressing concern about the plight of the poor and the urgency of addressing their needs, and accepting that the constitution has to have majority support.

Some 600 delegates of all races packed into the HB Thom Theatre at the University of Stellenbosch for the two-day conference. A significant number of the delegates were coloureds, some of whom played a major role in the proceedings.

One of these delegates, Craig Morkel, spoke a number of times and was used to thank one of the speakers. He said

the youth felt the need to build up a base for voting in an election and for the NP to extend its support base. Allies, he added, had to be identified "so that we will come out as the majority."

There was even a sprinkling of African delegates, including Jerry Moloi, who has been the junior mayor of Soweto. He called for trust and reconciliation, but warned about "suspicion" of the NP.

The new veneer was occasionally broken such as when President F.W. de Klerk lashed out at communism and Marxism—and received loud applause. But, whatever its history, there is clearly a new NP and it believes it can transform itself into the political vehicle for the aspirations of the majority.

"If we could mobilise all the people who feel the way we do, we can win the next election outright," the party's secretary general, Stoffel van der Merwe, told the congress. "And we can win without alliance partners."

These bold claims may be dismissed as wishful thinking, but ask anyone who has actually fought the NP in a ballot and they will warn that its election machinery should never be underestimated, particularly in elections.

It was the unlikely figure of Minister of Agriculture Kraai van Niekirk, not known for making bold political statements, who bluntly told the young Nationalists, at the end of the congress, that they had less than a year to transform themselves much further than merely incorporating some "brown people" into their ranks.

"From our old enemies, we must make friends," he stressed.

"How many ANC [African National Congress] members have you signed up for the NP? That is the question you will have to answer. If you do not do so, we won't have another congress. If we do not do so in the next few months, when will there be time for another congress? Have we got time for another year? Have you heard the urgency?" Van Niekirk asked.

It was the strongest hint yet that the government is preparing for elections within a year, despite the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] deadlock. Van Niekirk's challenge was not simply a political gesture: it was saying that unless the NP converts current African National Congress members and supporters within a year, it won't win the election.

NP overtures among the coloured community have already begun, as illustrated by the recent Mitchell's Plain rally and Diamant by-election.

Its campaign among black people is less obvious. Indeed, as Van der Merwe said at the congress, it is "low-level." The party is moving cautiously among this community, he explained, although "where the opportunity exists, you sound people out and sign up everyone who wants to join the party."

Even if the NP is moving cautiously among black voters, the implication that the party has to change came out clearly in speeches made at the congress.

NP leader in the House of Representatives, Jac Rabie, said he believed the Diamant by-election showed that coloured people were "sick and tired of anarchy, intimidation and violence."

He challenged the delegates to assess their relationships with black people at their workplace and servants in their homes because they could be signed up as members of the NP. "You must make sure they don't still think of the NP as oppressors," Rabie said.

Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Tertius Delpont emphasised: "We must get away from skin colour as a basis of trust ... Everyone must feel they are part of the country."

Foreign Minister Pik Botha also supported the theme: "In our thoughts and actions and our psychological attitude, we can think and recruit South Africans wholeheartedly on basic values where race plays no role whatsoever."

De Klerk set the pace by saying millions of South Africans were suffering but the interests of the poor had to be served by ensuring that there would be economic growth and development.

"You have to strike a balance, therefore, between the interests of those who have much to lose and those who suffered and suffer as a result of backlogs.

"Only if we can get a real convergence of interests between the haves and have-nots will we have long-term stability and peace. Any party's policy must make provision for this.

"Our country needs the NP. It needs a party with a conscience and a clear vision, and with a morally defensible policy and philosophy—that is what we try to be—and for our party to play the proud role we are playing and we want to play in this country."

De Klerk added that he hoped members of the NP, "which is a party of liberation," would turn the party into a mighty and powerful instrument so that it could give "hope, certainty and security, humanly speaking, to all the moderate and ordinary millions who are tired of violence and who are striving for a calm life, where those who work hard can progress and those who want to, will get opportunities to use."

The message of the congress was clear: a new, revamped NP is being marketed to win support from South Africans of all races, despite apartheid and 44 years of mismanagement and human suffering.

It is also one of the ultimate ironies of apartheid that coloured people are stimulating the transformation of the NP and, at the very least, putting it in a position where it thinks it could win the support of the majority in a free election.

**Inkatha Meeting Shows Alliance With NP Possible***MB2107103292 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
21 Jul 92 p 15*

[Article by Vasantha Angamuthu: "Battle-Lines Drawn at Inkatha Indaba"]

[Text] The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] has emerged from its weekend conference characterised by invective against the ANC [African National Congress] having clearly etched the political battlelines which crystallised at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] 2 in May.

On one side is the moderate camp, which IFP president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi says has rallied to Inkatha positions on democracy and negotiations. On the other is the ANC and its Patriotic Front comrades.

While Inkatha has continued to maintain that it has no plans to strike an alliance with the NP [National Party] or like-minded organisations, the IFP guest list and the welcome accorded its guests seemed to indicate that such an alliance was easily possible.

Guests at the conference included the Government; Democratic Party; Conservative Party [CP]; the governments of Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, QwaQwa and KwaNdebele; the National People's Party, the Solidarity Party and the Reform Party.

Notably absent were the ANC, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], Transkei government, SA Communist Party and any ANC-aligned organisations.

IFP officials dispute this, but it was the CP guests which received the loudest applause from 10,000 delegates in Uitenhage on Saturday [18 July].

This prompted the CP's Carl Werth to remark in his message of support that the IFP and CP had certain common positions on South Africa's future: commitment to a preservation of own identity and culture, and opposition to the ANC.

Chief Buthelezi and IFP members demonstrated the latter by launching a weekend-long verbal assault on the ANC camp. Chief Buthelezi declared at one point that it was impossible now even to entertain the notion of talks with them.

Apart from a reference to Government callousness in not taking effective measures to curb the violence, his speech did not question or criticise Government policies.

Chief Buthelezi also took up arms momentarily for the Government by hammering the ANC for trying to humiliate it at the UN. He was patently seething at what was said by his foes in New York last week.

He said further that the real issue at stake in the current political impasse was that the ANC had failed to dominate Codesa and have its will rubber-stamped.

The speech contained no clear announcements on suggestion for restarting negotiations.

Positions emerging from the conference were mostly responses to ANC doings and sayings, and the IFP has now made its participation at the negotiations and peace forums dependent on its demands that the ANC military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK], be disbanded by September 14, the anniversary of the ailing National Peace Accord.

But Chief Buthelezi did say: "In the negotiations process all the major political parties will have to make compromises that actually hurt." The IFP resolved to call for MK to be disbanded by September 14, to urge communities to form self-protection units, to call on its members to withdraw their membership fees from COSATU affiliates to express their rejection of the labour federation's mass action plans, and to appeal to businesses to refuse to be "held to ransom by the ANC".

Chief Buthelezi suggested South Africa needed to go back to square one in the light of Codesa's standstill. He expressed doubts about the prospects of the ANC returning to the negotiations table, raising the idea of reconvening Codesa's preparatory committee. And the chief mentioned the possibility of even going back a stage further by organising bilateral and multilateral party negotiations all over again.

**Zulu Role Stressed***MB2007155792 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English  
1100 GMT 20 Jul 92*

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] On the eve of the arrival in South Africa of United Nations special envoy Cyrus Vance, relations between the Zulu-led Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and the African National Congress [ANC] appear to have struck an all-time low. At a weekend Inkatha conference, party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi launched a lengthy personal attack on ANC President Nelson Mandela and accused him of having lied at last week's emergency session of the UN Security Council. And the IFP is going to take the matter further, as we hear from IFP spokesman Walther Felgate, speaking to Radio RSA correspondent Ed Richardson:

[Begin recording] [Felgate] We are certainly taking Dr. Mandela to the National Peace Committee and charging him with violating the spirit of the National Peace Accord, in that when he addressed the United Nations he stopped talking about our plight and he talked about us at the United Nations. We can't talk to him, he can't talk to us, and it's because without bilateral relations between the ANC and the IFP there can be no negotiation. But clearly the ANC, the IFP, and [words indistinct] government are the only parties who really must be together if negotiation takes off the ground, and while they have pulled out there can be no negotiation. If one of them won't speak to the other, then we have got negotiation



problems. That must be sorted out as a priority, and the best way to do so is to take the whole issue to the National Peace Committee and if necessary get adjudication on that.

[Richardson] So what will get everybody back together [words indistinct]?

[Felgate] We must (?overwrite) South Africanism at work behind the parties, driving them forward. It was that South Africanism which drove Mr. de Klerk to give his 1990 address to Parliament, it was that South Africanism which drove Mandela and company to stop the armed struggle, it was that South Africanism which put people together in a preparatory [word indistinct] in November last year. It is there. The whole of South Africa is reacting negatively to the breakdown of negotiation, and all political parties in the end will have to dance to that South African demand for negotiations and a new democracy.

[Richardson] Is there any danger of the Zulus being so isolated that [words indistinct] is going to have to be forced to declare [words indistinct] in a future South Africa because being a Zulu in any other [words indistinct] may be a problem?

[Felgate] Zulus are not isolated. There are only isolated to the extent that the ANC is [words indistinct]. The Zulus of South Africa, I think, are a constructive group. Where you talk about Zulus or you talk about Afrikaners or you are talking about English-speaking people, every major language group will have to be involved in negotiations, and the Zulus can't be isolated. If Zulus are isolated, you are isolating negotiations. The Zulus will have to be brought into negotiations [words indistinct] negotiations.

[Richardson] [Words indistinct] Cyrus Vance to visit the country tomorrow. We got calls from all sides for negotiations, for talks, and yet there is still war talk on the sides of the government, IFP, and ANC. What's going to be the catalyst supposed to get everybody back together again?

[Felgate] Well, the United Nations visit by Mr. Vance may be, perhaps, this. I'm sure that behind the scenes OAU pressures are going to be put on Mandela to relent on his [words indistinct] on the IFP. There are going to be demands that the National Party, the IFP, and the ANC get together, especially there are going to be demands that the ANC and the IFP get together to do something effectively about violence on both sides. It is not true that only the government can bring about the end of violence. All parties acting together with the government are necessary. But the isolation of the Zulus is the isolation of the negotiation process, and anybody will see that, and sooner or later the pressures will be used for the establishment of normal relationships. [end recording]

### Ciskei Leader Opposes Mass Action Campaign

MB2107071292 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0500 GMT 21 Jul 92

[Text] The chairman of the Ciskeian military council, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, has reaffirmed that his government will not entertain the ANC [African National Congress]-SACP [South African Communist Party]-COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance's mass action campaign.

Brig. Gqozo was speaking on his return from New York where he attended the United Nations Security Council's special session on South Africa. Commenting on the necklacing of a Ciskeian policeman at Imbaza during a welcoming ceremony for a returning exile, Brig. Gqozo said his government would not tolerate lawlessness of any kind.

### SACP Document Said To Reflect Aims of Mass Action

MB1707134992 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans  
15 Jul 92 p 13

[Report by Carl Meyer: "Mass Action: What Does the ANC Really Want?"]

[Excerpts] What are the ANC [African National Congress] and its allies really busy with? Are they merely trying to strengthen their position at ground level with mass action or is there something more sinister behind this? Carl Meyer looks at recent statements by leaders in the ANC alliance, against the background of the document "The Path to Power," adopted by the South African Communist Party [SACP] in 1989 at its congress in Cuba.

Since the ANC began its mass action campaign, conflict and bloodletting in the country has increased considerably and observers say tragic events such as the Boipatong massacre are being cynically used to their advantage.

After the ANC's policy conference at the end of May, after the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] deadlock, the organization's secretary general, Cyril Ramaphosa, said: "The failure of Codesa II has presented us with an opportunity we cannot allow to slip by. We must join the force on the ground so that we can be at the head of a mighty coalition able to drive the government from its position of power."

In the SACP's "The Path to Power," the "force on the ground" is the key element of the revolutionary struggle.

Even Mr. Chris Hani's words in an interview with BEELD, in which he said that mass action will continue despite the effects it will have on the economy, will sound familiar to the person who has read this document. In this document the drastic weakening of the economy is a prerequisite for the creation of a revolutionary situation.

One of Mr. Hani's comrades in the SACP Central Committee, Mr. Sam Shilowa, assistant general secretary

of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], threatened that, should it be necessary, the economy will be completely destroyed to achieve freedom.

An expert on the ANC's mass action campaign, Dr. Anthea Jeffrey, from the Institute of Race Relations, warns that the action does not exclude revolutionary mass protest as its aim. She also finds strong indications in "The Path to Power" on the direction the ANC and its allies are likely to take.

This makes the recent statement by Mr. Liso Nkonki, SACP western Cape secretary, meaningful, when he says that the mass action campaign will determine if the armed struggle will be resumed. But Mr. Hani denied that the ANC wants to gain power through revolutionary means. [passage omitted]

In one chapter the following excerpt will throw some light on how the SACP views the role of the union in the revolutionary struggle:

Another important contingent of the democratic forces are the unions. The union is the main mass organization of the working class. The union must be included in the political struggle.

In South Africa, where racism and capitalism are two sides of the same coin, it is clear that a union cannot be isolated from the liberation struggle.

The organized involvement of unions in the revolutionary struggle helps to strengthen the dominant role of the working class.

#### **De Klerk Said Under Pressure To Oust MI Chief**

*MB1907140092 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR  
in English 19 Jul 92 p 5*

[By David Breier: "MI Boss To Face the Chop"]

[Text] Hit squads are alive and well in South Africa—but their days may now be numbered as President F.W. de Klerk is being pressured to act against his controversial chief of Military Intelligence (MI), General "Joffel" van der Westhuizen.

Government sources predict it is now only a matter of time before De Klerk moves on Van der Westhuizen, implicated in two known hit squad cases being investigated by acting Eastern Cape attorney-general Mike Hodgson who is reporting directly to the President.

The abolition of hit squad activity is one of the ANC's [African National Congress] key demands before it will go back to negotiations. The removal or prosecution of Van der Westhuizen could help satisfy this demand.

De Klerk is under great pressure to purge his intelligence services of leftovers from the "total strategy" era. These include members of MI, the remnants of the former Security Police as well as the National Intelligence Service, which is also known to harbour some rightwingers.

But a number of former hit squad members now operate under front companies and could be difficult to dislodge.

Hodgen is investigating the murder of the "Cradock Four" in 1985 and a foiled plot in London this year to assassinate former police hitman Dirk Coetzee, who defected to the ANC.

Van der Westhuizen is the common factor linking the two investigations. His name features prominently in both cases. He was involved in the signal message recommending that Matthew Goniwe and other activists be "permanently removed from society".

And this week his personal assistant Captain Pamela du Randt and former policeman Leon Flores were identified as the two MI agents who went to London allegedly to arrange for Coetzee's assassination by Ulster protestants, under cover of investigating links between ANC armed wing MK [Spear of the Nation] and the Irish Republican Army.

De Klerk gave the British government his full support in the investigation—which began when the British were tipped off by police sources in South Africa.

A report this week suggested the motive to murder Coetzee was to prevent him testifying in a civil claim against the police brought by the family of Griffiths Mxenge, allegedly murdered by a police hit squad in 1981.

#### **SADF 'Angered' Over Disbanding of Battalions**

*MB1807101692 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 17-23 Jul 92 p 6*

[Article by Philippa Garson: "SADF Rumblings Over FW's Concessions"]

[Excerpts] Timed to give ammunition to Foreign Minister Pik Botha for his address to the United Nations Security Council, the government's proposed steps to curb violence have met with little enthusiasm at home.

Among the critics—unofficially—was the South African Defence Force [SADF], which sources say has been angered by the proposed disbanding of the controversial 31 and 32 Battalions.

President F.W. de Klerk this week announced that the two battalions and a unit of ex-Koevoet [former counterinsurgency unit in Namibia] fighters would be disbanded, that regulations prohibiting the carrying of dangerous weapons in public places and unrest areas would be passed and that policy decisions regarding hostels were in the process of being implemented. [passage omitted]

Senior sources within the SADF have reportedly expressed anger at the intention to disband Battalions 31 and 32, used in the bush wars in Angola and Namibia, as a snub on the SADF's own judgment on the matter.

According to Paul-Bolko Mertz, co-director of the Institute for Defence Politics, the SADF has "emotional" ties to the two battalions, particularly Battalion 31, which is made up of Bushmen trackers. The SADF also has "great respect" for Battalion 32, made up of several thousand Portuguese-speaking soldiers who spearheaded military operations and were used as a "deep penetrating reconnaissance unit" during the 10-year border war.

Soldiers in both units were given South African citizenship when Namibia won independence.

Koevoet, a police unit also deployed in Namibia, was in fact disbanded in 1989 and reincorporated into the SAP's [South African Police] Crime Investigation Service Support Unit. The 487 members who fled Namibia after independence and who have South African citizenship are, according to the police, used in crime-prevention operations.

The rumblings of dissatisfaction within the SADF on the government moves could be the start of significant resistance from the security forces to further state initiatives to drive the ANC [African National Congress] back to negotiations by responding more fully to their demands to "purge" the forces of mercenaries and alleged hit-men.

Furthermore, resistance to proposed joint control of the security forces during the phase one period in the run-up to elections for a constituent assembly may be far greater.

One source described the "arrogance" of SADF members in criticising the recent government measures as "significant." In Mertz' view, however, such rumblings are unlikely to gain much momentum within the forces. But "to drop (the battalions) like a hot potato could cause serious problems," he said. [passage omitted]

#### **More White, Less Black Support for De Klerk**

MB2007125692 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 20 Jul 92 p 4

[Unattributed report: "More Whites Now Back F.W. but Black Support Wanes"]

[Excerpt] Cape Town—Black support for President F.W. de Klerk has dropped dramatically since February 1990, but white support has steadily increased, a new public opinion survey has found.

In February 1990, 86 percent of blacks thought De Klerk was doing a good job, when he unbanned the ANC [African National Congress] and other political organizations. But by May this year, this had dropped to 55 percent.

Research Surveys has polled political attitudes in black and white households door-to-door on a regular basis since November 1989.

In results released last week, it reported that 60 percent of whites said in May this year they felt De Klerk was doing a good job. In November 1989 only 51 percent of whites thought he was doing a good job and this dropped to 46 percent shortly after the February 2 1990 speech.

There were also declines in white support in the middle and towards the end of 1991, but this increased during the referendum campaign this March—63 percent in the case of white women and 61 percent in the case of white men—and dropped back slightly in May.

Among black respondents, however, there has been a steady decline over the two-and-a-half years, although there was a spurt of support to 68 percent in April this year after the referendum campaign.

In February 1990, only 5 percent of black women and 7 percent of black men did not think De Klerk was doing a good job, but by May this year, this had risen to 27 percent of all blacks.

The highest white opposition was in April 1990—at 39 percent but by May this year this dropped to 26 percent. [passage omitted]

#### **Tutu Interviewed on Meeting With De Klerk**

MB1907072092 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English  
13 Jul 92 p 4

[Interview with Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu by Graham Hopwood in Namibia during his visit "over the weekend"]

[Text] Q: Did your meeting with President de Klerk last Thursday [9 July] give you hope for the situation in South Africa?

T: Yes. One is always hopeful but that is not the same as being optimistic. The meeting was based on a petition we sent to him as a result of Boipatong and we made a number of demands—that they should act effectively to bring the culprits of the Boipatong massacre to book, that an international presence should monitor the violence and the conduct of the security forces, and that the security forces should be placed under multiparty control. We had very positive responses on the first two. The third demand he said really required an interim government and would depend on negotiations being reopened.

We had a very open meeting. We didn't pull any punches but it was in an amicable atmosphere. For instance when he said why did I want to punish innocent athletes by calling for their withdrawal from the Olympics, I said first of all it is conditional on your response and secondly he just had to read South African newspapers to see that for most white people the events of Boipatong had very little impact except perhaps as just another set of statistics on "black on black" violence.

When you look at some of the newspapers after the Boipatong funeral—the Cape Times ran as its main story



with banner headlines not the funeral but the fact that Cameroons football tour was off—you realise then that the only way you can shock white South Africans especially into a recognition of the realities is to touch an exposed nerve end and sport is an exposed nerve end.

Q: But the ANC [African National Congress] went on to give a green light for Olympic participation ...

T: If you remember I made my call before the ANC did. At least it should have demonstrated to people that I am not a lackey of the ANC.

I don't do things because they are popular to the ANC. We were the church who called on the ANC to suspend the armed struggle and that was not a very popular thing to have done. I am not sure that the ANC comes out of this episode with a great deal of credit. When I made the call for a withdrawal they seemed to oppose it, then they said they supported it, then after another flip they said no they did not and started talking about arm bands—it is actually ridiculous. Then they said they would insist that arm bands are worn, now they say arm bands are a matter of conscience.

But this is not the point—the point is that I, together with other church leaders, are not engaged in playing politics. For us it is a matter of life and death in a very brutal literal sense.

Q: In the present impasse can you see any positive developments? Will actions like the Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] general strike help or hinder the process?

T: We have to recognise some of the realities—there is considerable pressure on the ANC leadership. People are saying they have kowtowed to the government far too easily. So many of their younger membership are a little browned off for the ANC appearing to be too accommodating. They are complaining that the ANC is not protecting them as they are being killed. So the ANC must do all they can to retain the support of their membership and at the same time seek to weaken the position of the government to some extent.

But the ANC and the government are still communicating—they exchange letters and according to reports there are meetings happening behind the scenes. Both sides recognise that ultimately there is no way forward other than negotiations.

If the matter of the township violence is addressed in a way which is effective then I believe the ANC would be constrained to return to the negotiating table, because many who support it internationally are quite uneasy about mass action and the general strike, particularly with an economy that is as battered as ours. They would need to be careful that they didn't alienate their international support.

Q: How can township violence be dealt with? Is it a question of the government acknowledging that security forces have had a role in stirring up violence?

T: I don't think they need necessarily do that, although the Goldstone Commission, the International Commission of Jurists and Amnesty International have indicated that there is a role that security forces have played. You just have to take the Trust Feed farm case to see that there has been an element involved.

But the government could take pre-emptive action—because a lot of the violence has stemmed from the hostels and informal settlements—if they were to carry out some of Goldstone's recommendations. For example fence in hostels, have patrols that would keep township dwellers from attacking hostel dwellers, and make the carrying of arms in public illegal. These and other recommendations would go a very long way to dealing with this phenomenon.

Q: Can you see any root cause for the violence?

T: The fundamental cause is apartheid. Much of trouble stems from deprivation—the squalor, the overcrowding, the houselessness. Look at England—some of the violence that happened in the protest against Mrs. Thatcher's poll tax came not from just black but from white young people who were feeling they were an underclass, that their lives were going to end in a cul-de-sac and that frustration became something that was expressed in the violence.

So it is a phenomenon that is not peculiar to us. There is violence in almost any period of transition. We are seeing it in Eastern Europe and there is the violence of political rivalries.

A fair degree of violence in South Africa is due to the role of the police. If we did have a neutral, professional, unpolitical police force a lot of this would not be happening. If these deaths were happening in the white community there is no way in which the government would remain in their apparent inaptitude. They would have acted as they should have acted.

Q: How do you feel about being in Namibia two and a half years after independence?

T: We were here at a very difficult time when the war was still on. I remember when we went to Odibo having to fly at tree top level to avoid missiles. Seeing Odibo, one of our major missions, with its building having been destroyed. [sentence as published] A time when the SADF [South African Defense Force] were a very resented occupying power and Sam Nujoma and Swapo [South-West African People's Organization] regarded as the devils incarnate.

The contrast between that and now is almost breathtaking. The relaxed atmosphere, people of different races recognising this is their country and proud of it and Sam being acknowledged to be the smiling president.

You have problems such as the drought. In many ways you are suffering from the problems of your success. You have been so successful in making the transition that the world has come to forget you. If there had been a few riots, a few

deaths somewhere you'd have hit the headlines. Your success in a way perversely is working against your being able to attract aid and support. But it is marvellous to be here after freedom has been established.

We want to support the government and all the people in their efforts at reconciliation and reconstruction.

**Reportage on Mandela Visits to Saudi Arabia, Iran**  
WA2107132592

For reportage on the visit by African National Congress President Nelson Mandela to Saudi Arabia and Iran, including his talks with Saudi and Iranian leaders, please see the 21 July issue of the Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

**21 Jul Press Review on Current Events, Issues**  
MB2107125192

[Editorial Report]

**THE CITIZEN**

Criticism of ANC Mock Trials—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 17 July in its page 6 editorial says the African National Congress, ANC, mock trials "deserve the most vehement censure. That is not how organisations that claim to be responsible act. If anything should happen, the ANC and its allies would be held directly responsible, since they have condoned or encouraged this disgusting behaviour." The ANC "should not make a mockery of the courts or a mockery of the democratic process. It should stop this ill-judged and dangerous campaign now."

Editorial Opposes SACCOLA/COSATU Draft Agreement—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 20 July in its page 6 editorial comments on the South African Coordinating Committee on Labor Affairs, Saccola, draft agreement with the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, saying: "Saccola has put itself in the hands of the ANC alliance and it will increasingly have to dance to its tune." "We suggest that members of Saccola do not endorse the charter until all political clauses are removed. We also believe that Saccola should toughen its stance, which is pretty spineless, and leave the negotiations to the government. Heaven knows the government is having a hard enough time without businessmen interfering."

**THE STAR**

Draft SACCOLA-COSATU Agreement Welcome—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 21 July in a page 14 editorial hopes SACCOLA and COSATU manage to "convince their supporters to back a draft agreement hammered out over the past fortnight." "This will be an extraordinary achievement. Without help from the politicians—who are hardly talking to each other in any event—representatives of specifically involved interest groups will have shown South Africa a way forward. For this reason it is distressing that some elements of the

business community appear to have resisted the Saccola-COSATU deal so vehemently."

**BUSINESS DAY**

Call for SACCOLA-COSATU Draft Charter Acceptance—"There are tentative signs that the winter of discontent may be ending and that we may all look forward to returning soon to more normal levels (in South African terms) of conflict, instability and uncertainty," declares a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 21 July. "It may be more than coincidence that, as the Saccola/COSATU initiative seeks to help break the political deadlock, a more sober mood appears to be taking hold at the workplace." Therefore, "as the affiliates of Saccola and COSATU ponder whether to accept the draft charter negotiated by their leaders, against the background of mutual suspicion of the others' motives, they would do well to remember that ending the winter may rest in their hands."

**CITY PRESS**

UN Tells RSA To Resolve Own Problems—UN Security Council Resolution 765 "states that South Africans must sort out their mess themselves, and right in their own backyard," notes a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 19 July. International bodies can only "lend a helping hand in democratising SA." "We hope those organisations, like the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization], who have been calling for greater participation of the international community, realise they may be flogging a dead horse." If need be, a new forum should be created to "accommodate those who have misgivings about Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. After all, there are participants in Codesa who believe it has outlived its usefulness."

**TRANSVALER**

Criticism of Planned Mass Action—South Africa is a week nearer the mass action "calamity" being planned with the "knowledge and approval of most political leaders," says Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 13 July in a page 8 editorial. "Every effort by the government to talk to the ANC alliance and to resume negotiations has only come up against determined obstinacy and demands." "People like Nelson Mandela, Cyril Ramaphosa, and Jay Naidoo should know where this planned mass action is headed. The government undoubtedly knows about the program which was approved by the ANC, COSATU, and the South African Communist Party at a meeting. They should know that such plans are not made without firearms, ammunition, and explosives." "Details of the preparations will possibly be announced to force the government to hand over power. The alliance leadership should know this will not happen. No government in the world has the right to simply hand over its responsibilities to others. That is why it remains the government's duty to maintain law and order and to ensure the safety of its people and property."



## Angola

## Further on Chipenda Resignation From MPLA

## New Election Director Comments

*MB2107075892 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 21 Jul 92*

[Text] Rumors are making the rounds concerning Daniel Chipenda's resignation from the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and from the management of its electoral campaign. Chipenda has said he will come to Luanda within the next few days to clarify his political position. Pamphlets supporting his candidacy for the upcoming presidential elections have begun appearing in the Angolan capital.

Luanda Province Governor Kundi Paiama, the new electoral campaign director, believes Daniel Chipenda did not assume a clear stance and is personally responsible for the circulation of those pamphlets.

[Begin Paiama recording] We are going through a democratic process. People should not play obscure games at this stage. When I say obscure games, I am referring to Comrade Chipenda, even though he has spoken about resigning. He should have acted in clearer manner. Even though those pamphlets do not disclose their source, I think they are part of an orchestrated ploy. They came as no surprise to me, because we have been watchful. Rumors were already making the rounds some time ago. Even Chipenda himself said he would contest the presidential elections as an independent. What is more, when he returned from a trip to South Africa, he proposed he should become deputy chairman of the MPLA, which at the time was still the Labor Party. Should he not be given the post of MPLA deputy chairman, he would stand as an independent presidential candidate. [end recording]

Portugal's LUSA news agency reports Chipenda has described Jose Eduardo dos Santos' nomination as presidential candidate as undemocratic. Chipenda is also reported to have affirmed that was the reason for his withdrawal from the MPLA. Kundi Paiama says that this a lie, and he adds Jose Eduardo dos Santos enjoys the support of every MPLA Central Committee member.

[Begin Paiama recording] No, that is a lie. It is a lie if we take into account that democracy has always had its place within our party. In fact, our beloved chairman was nominated as the presidential candidate both unanimously and by acclamation. I do not know whether [words indistinct] but I would like the people and the world at large to learn that he was nominated as the presidential candidate unanimously and by acclamation, with a great ovation from the Central Committee as a whole and from all its members there. So, that is a lie. It is speculation. It cannot be said that it was for that reason that Mr. Daniel Chipenda left. We discussed that problem. Chipenda had already been (?out of the) country. He left the day the Central Committee meeting opened. [end recording]

The MPLA electoral campaign director predicts a difficult political contest, but he believes the MPLA will triumph.

[Begin Paiama recording] Well, taking into account the campaigns that have taken place in other countries, I think ours will be a tough political contest. In some instances, it may even become violent, insofar as exchanges of words by officials are concerned. I think, however, that this process will be (?a competitive one). Obviously, I am convinced that we shall do everything we can and that the chance to win the elections will come our way. [end recording]

## FDA Spokesman Interviewed

*MB2007174492 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 20 Jul 92*

[Text] Angolan Democratic Forum [FDA] President Jorge Chikoti said this morning that Daniel Chipenda has made no request to join the organization. The FDA leader did not, however, exclude the possibility of Chipenda joining his organization inasmuch as, in his words, the FDA is a political, independent, and autonomous organization. We are unable to broadcast the interview with Jorge Chikoti because of the poor recording. All the same, Abilio Cambambo was able to interview FDA spokesman Assis Malaquias:

[Begin recording] [Cambambo] Good afternoon listeners, we have here with us FDA spokesman Mr. Assis Malaquias. Mr. Malaquias, what are the FDA's views concerning the resignation of the electoral campaign director of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]? There are reports that Daniel Chipenda may join the FDA.

[Malaquias] We were surprised by Daniel Chipenda's decision. We thought he would continue as the MPLA electoral campaign director. We were therefore surprised to see him leave the MPLA at this time. On his joining the FDA, I believe the issue has not been officially discussed between the FDA and Daniel Chipenda. All we hear are reports by the national and international media that there is a possibility that he may join the FDA. As soon as there is anything official in this regard, we shall announce it to the public.

[Cambambo] But how would the FDA view Daniel Chipenda's request to join the organization?

[Malaquias] Daniel Chipenda is a prominent national and international figure. Accordingly, we would feel honored, as would any other party, if he joined the FDA. All the same, we think it is premature to speak about his joining the MPLA... [pauses] I mean, the FDA. We would like to hold lengthy talks with Daniel Chipenda to see whether there is really the possibility or the need for him to join the FDA.

[Cambambo] When you say it is premature, you mean that the initiative should come from Daniel Chipenda?

[Malaquias] That is what I think. Daniel Chipenda has left the MPLA and it is up to him to approach the FDA. As a matter of fact, just as a sign of respect, we would not like to make premature moves to bring Daniel Chipenda closer to the FDA.

[Cambambo] But politically speaking, would Daniel Chipenda's objectives agree with those of the FDA?

[Malaquias] I believe that is another issue that could be discussed. We would like to know Daniel Chipenda's political objectives. We do not know them yet. As soon as we obtain all the necessary information, we shall make a decision and announce it to the public.

[Cambambo] When you speak of Daniel Chipenda's political objectives, are you not referring to the reasons which led to his resignation from the MPLA?

[Malaquias] So far, all we have is more speculation than fact. That is why we would like to hold talks with Daniel Chipenda when he returns to the country. Only then shall we have sufficient grounds to make a decision. [end recording]

#### **Presidency Labels UNITA Document 'Fraud'**

*MB1907153392 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0700 GMT 19 Jul 92*

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is still circulating abroad a document allegedly issued by the Presidency of the Republic, which considered killing prisoners of war. Reacting to this, the Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic described the document, already rejected by the Joint Political and Military Commission, as a fraud which only ridicules and discredits its authors. The Information Secretariat appeals to UNITA to adopt a dignified attitude at home and abroad, in line with its responsibilities as a signatory to the Bicesse Accords.

#### **Benteaba Political Prisoners Demand Release**

*MB2007074192 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 20 Jul 92*

[Report by Namibe Province correspondent Alexandre Mocamedes]

[Excerpts] The political prisoners in the Benteaba jail, formerly the Sao Nicolau jail, have sent a letter for the Angolan and international communities demanding their immediate release under the supervision of the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM] and the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC].

Many dozens of Angolan citizens in Benteaba jail have sent a letter to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] provincial branch in Namibe Province, in the hope that the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel would divulge its

contents. They are demanding to be released unconditionally and urgently within the framework of the Angolan peace accords.

They have demanded yet again that the CCPM and ICRC work toward resolving their problem. They say they have been in Benteaba for more than five years, though they have never undergone any form of trial. They have only experienced torture, forced labor, and all kinds of abuses. The treatment they have received has been far too inhuman. [passage omitted]

The lives of those political prisoners are in danger. Their names are: Luis Andrade de Azevedo Neto, Emilio Diogo de Carvalho, Antonio Pascoal, Adriano Lino Gomes da Conceicao, Jose Domingos Neto, Joao Manuel Nascimento Agostinho, Roldao Joaquim Barros da Costa, Jose do Nascimento Agostinho, Mario Antonio Sebastiao, Adriano Mateus Sebastiao Diogo, Joao Domingos Sebastiao Neto, Bartolomeu Mateus Jose, Adao Jose Antonio Matias, Jose Gaspar Junior, Joao Francisco Pedro, Joao Monteiro Junior, Andre Morais Aironso, [name indistinct] Antonio Bento, Ventura Alberto Rocha, Azevedo Gervasio Bernardo, Orlando Jose Bernardo, Antonio Luis Aquata, Domingos Julio, Alberto Cousa Mavia, Jorge Alberto Afonso Tiago, Luis Jose Cardoso, Jose Maria de Carvalho, Daniel da Costa Jorge, Manuel de Agostinho Dias, Manuel Antonio Joao, Francisco Manuel Marques da Costa, Almeida Tome Agostinho Francisco, Mauricio Jose Pedro, Albino Pedro Junior, Joao Cambala Gongu, Joao Casimiro, Henrique Jose Afonso, and Antonio Lopes Manuel. [passage omitted]

#### **Democratic Party Names Presidential Candidate**

*MB1907081792 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Jul 92*

[From the "African News"]

[Text] Portuguese radio says the Angolan Democratic Party has chosen its leader, Mr. Antonio Alberto Neto, as the party's candidate for presidential elections due to be held in September. The radio said the party's National Council also decided to field 230 candidates in legislative elections which are scheduled to be held at the same time.

#### **Mozambique**

#### **Experts Confirm Renamo Use of Chemical Weapons**

*MB2107110792 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Jul 92*

[Text] The MEDIAFAX publication reports today that British experts have confirmed that chemical weapons were used against the Mozambican Army forces which attacked Mozambique National Resistance's [Renamo] Ngungue base on 16 January.

MEDIAFAX was quoting a report issued by British experts. That report has already been handed over to the

Mozambican Government. That document states that the symptoms and indications mentioned in the case are entirely consistent with the proven use of a chemical weapon that affects the brain's functions. Those findings come in the wake of an investigation that included interviews with survivors, medical examinations, and the examination of pieces of clothing worn by the soldiers in the four companies that attacked the Renamo base near the border with South Africa.

In a report issued a few months ago, South African experts alleged there was no conclusive evidence that chemical weapons had been used in Ngungue. The British experts report says that although it is difficult to report in terms of analyses, it can certainly be concluded as possible that an anti-nervous system chemical weapon was used against the Mozambican Army.

### Cabinet Discusses Budget, Embassy Situation

MB1807100392 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 17 Jul 92

[Text] The Council of Minister has assessed and approved a decree introducing changes to the income and expenditure totals of the 1992 state general budget. At its 14th ordinary session held 16-17 July, the Council of Ministers also assessed and approved a decree reviewing and fixing the amounts payable to disabled members of the Mozambique Armed Forces. Those amounts had been fixed by Decree No. 3 of 25 July 1986.

The Council of Ministers also assessed and approved the decree entitling the finance minister to sign documents relating to the Republic of Mozambique's adherence to the third amendment of the IMF statutes, as well as other amendments of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other associated financial institutions.

The session also assessed and approved a resolution ratifying the loan agreements [words indistinct] between the Republic of Mozambique and the International Development Association relating to roads and coastal navigation projects and the economic recovery program.

The Council of Ministers session also assessed the current situation at the Mozambican Embassy in Moscow resulting from action taken by a group of Mozambican students in Russia. Considering the delicate situation, the Council of Ministers decided urgently to send a Mozambican delegation to Russia, headed by a government official, with powers to evaluate the situation and take appropriate action.

### Dhlakama Ready To Extend Truce to Ressano Garcia

MB1807200792 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 18 Jul 92

[Text] In Geneva, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama has expressed his organization's readiness to extend the truce to Ressano Garcia region to allow international humanitarian organizations to

provide assistance to people affected by drought. It should be recalled that delegations from the Mozambican Government and Renamo signed an agreement on aid operations in Rome last Wednesday [15 July].

### Dhlakama Views Rome Talks, Military Situation

PM2007143092 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jul 92 p 13

[Interview with Mozambique National Resistance leader Afonso Dhlakama by Dina Ferreira; place and date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Ferreira] Why did you not take advantage of the Rome negotiations to talk with Joaquim Chissano?

[Dhlakama] The Rome negotiations have now been going on for two years. It is all very slow, and the summit which I proposed to President Chissano is very important because the request was made during the meeting which I had with Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe in Gabarone.

[Ferreira] How could Mugabe take part in the Mozambican process?

[Dhlakama] It is Mugabe who sustains the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] regime. So I wanted to go and tell him that the Mozambicans want peace. Therefore, it seems to me that Mugabe is strategically placed to make peace in Mozambique.

[Ferreira] What leads you to believe this?

[Dhlakama] As long as Mugabe continues to keep his troops fighting for Frelimo, the latter feels defended and believes that it can win the war militarily.

[Ferreira] Could these matters not have been discussed in Rome?

[Dhlakama] Rome is another matter. That is a direct negotiation between Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] and Frelimo through our subordinates, with the presence of mediators, but what we are trying to do now is to convince Mugabe, because there is no reason for him to prolong the war.

[Ferreira] Is South Africa continuing to give Renamo support?

[Dhlakama] No! By no means! The support was discontinued in 1984.

[Ferreira] Has Renamo not tried since then to induce Pretoria to resume its aid policy?

[Dhlakama] No, by no means.

[Ferreira] Because Renamo does not so wish, or because South Africa does not so wish?

[Dhlakama] There is the Nkomati accord, which envisaged that the aid given by South Africa to Renamo would

be discontinued. However, we know that Frelimo is receiving aid from South Africa.

[Ferreira] What is Pretoria's interest in supporting Frelimo?

[Dhlakama] It is a strategy. South Africa is showing good neighborliness with the surrounding countries, and Maputo needs its support to fight Renamo.

[Ferreira] Then who does aid Renamo?

[Dhlakama] Renamo has no external aid. Renamo is very poor. Our troops have no uniforms, they go barefoot and wear sacking... The uniforms they have are those they managed to capture from the enemy.

[Ferreira] Where do Renamo's arms come from, and how are they kept operational?

[Dhlakama] We control 85 percent of the territory. When we succeeded in driving the Frelimo forces into the big cities, we took the artillery which they left behind.

[Ferreira] What are the U.S. relations with Renamo?

[Dhlakama] Since it emerged in 1976, Renamo has never received any U.S. support. There was support on the part of some conservatives, but Washington never aided us.

[Ferreira] Is it because of that lack of external aid, of that poverty, that the Renamo troops attack villages, in order to eat?

[Dhlakama] That is what the Frelimo government asserts. First, there is no independent press in my country. Second, the Mozambicans themselves have no freedom to go to places in order to investigate events. Therefore, the information which reaches you must be questioned.

[Ferreira] So what is the true situation in Mozambique?

[Dhlakama] First, I wish to confirm that the war in Mozambique is continuing. The Zimbabweans, the Malawians, and the Mozambicans are attacking Frelimo, and Renamo is also attacking Frelimo, which has its bases in the cities. We attack military positions, not the cities, but later Frelimo takes advantage of this, robs and kills people, and reports that it was Renamo.

[Ferreira] Do you deem it desirable that Portugal come to mediate in the negotiations?

[Dhlakama] Portugal is already in Rome as an observer. We acknowledge its experience, because it presided over the Angolan process and because it colonized Mozambique. Right now, we do not have Lisbon in mind in order to mediate in possible negotiations with Chissano.

[Ferreira] Do you believe that it is still possible for any successful conclusion to be reached in Rome?

[Dhlakama] I believe so. And right now the presence of the Portuguese is more useful than that of the French, British, Americans, and the mediators themselves.

[Ferreira] How do you see the formation of the single army for which you have fought?

[Dhlakama] What we propose is that there be a small interim army, formed by Renamo and Frelimo forces. And we propose that the final strength be 15,000-20,000 men. The others would be demobilized and reintegrated into the country's life.

[Ferreira] How many men are there mobilized on Mozambique's whole territory right now?

[Dhlakama] I have 20,000 with arms and some without arms. Frelimo is estimated at 60,000—those in the Army. In addition, there are 5,000 militiamen, plus other private groups...

[Ferreira] Does the single army aspect take priority over power-sharing?

[Dhlakama] Power-sharing will be achieved in the elections. Now, the formation of a single army will confirm that the war is over. Afterward, thought will be given only to the strategy to win the elections.

#### Renamo's Domingos Discusses Aid Distribution

MB1907153292 London BBC World Service  
in Portuguese 2030 GMT 17 Jul 92

[Text] The agreement signed in Rome between the Mozambican Government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] delegations, regarding the free distribution of relief aid throughout the country by air and by road, is being interpreted by some observers as a sign that after (an impasse), the talks could finally be bearing fruit. This afternoon, our reporter Carlos Alberto Araujo asked Renamo chief negotiator Raul Domingos whether yesterday's agreement meant the first major concession by his movement since the start of the current round of talks:

[Begin recording] [Domingos] What has been decided [words indistinct] is that with immediate effect, affected people throughout the country will be supplied by air. So, that is a very important step and aspect of the agreement because so far, international aid, except for the one airlift by the Red Cross, was only distributed in government-controlled areas. So, as of now, the international community and all organizations operating in Mozambique will distribute aid in any part of the country and to all the needy, whether they live in government- or Renamo-controlled areas.

[Araujo] A few months ago, Renamo said that it was opposed to distribution of relief aid by road because the government could use it to ferry weapons. Does that mean that Renamo no longer fears that?

[Domingos] We still fear that, and precisely because of that any route must be looked at in advance.

[Araujo] After an impasse, could yesterday's agreement mean that the two delegations are about to sign a general cease-fire?



[Domingos] Well, [words indistinct] it is clear that there are difficulties, but we could say that the agreement is a sign that progress could be made.

[Araujo] There are observers who feel that there are two negotiations taking place—one in Rome and another in southern Africa, involving the main players. A few days ago, Afonso Dhlakama met Robert Mugabe and said that arrangements were being made for a Dhlakama-Chissano summit. Do you confirm that?

[Domingos] Well, I would not say that there are two negotiations going on. The idea of the president [Dhlakama] is that a meeting between the presidents of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and Renamo could speed up the Rome negotiating process. So, that has always been what President Dhlakama had in mind and he has been taking initiatives with a view to organizing a face-to-face meeting with the Frelimo president.

#### **Government, Renamo Continue Rome Peace Talks**

MB2007200892 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Jul 92

[Text] The government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] delegations to the peace talks in Rome today fully resumed discussion of military issues at an uninterrupted session that was held at Santo Egidio almost all day.

The government and Renamo were thus responding to a new document of proposals presented by the mediators and official observers last week. The document assesses collectively all the paragraphs dealing with military issues on the working agenda, including the criteria, size and joint command of the future unified army. Today's plenary session was attended by the government and Renamo political delegations, as well as the heads of the respective military delegations.

#### **New Political Party Holds Constituent Congress**

MB1907202292 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 19 Jul 92

[Text] The Mozambique People's Progress Party [PPPM], an emerging political party in the country, has expressed the desire that the Mozambican peace talks in Rome between the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] should conclude by achieving peace in Mozambique. This position was expressed today at the end of the proceedings of the PPPM's first constituent congress, which has been taking place in Maputo city since yesterday.

In a communique sent to our news desk, the PPPM also thanked the international community for its efforts to alleviate the effects of drought in the country.

The congress was attended by 150 delegates coming from all the country's provinces, as well as delegates from Portugal, Swaziland, South Africa, and Brazil.

The congress elected, among other officials, Padimbe Kamati to the post of president of the party and Miguel Mabote to the post of vice president. It also elected a national body made up of 110 members and an executive body made up of 14 members.

### **Namibia**

#### **Prime Minister Says Talks With Baker 'Fruitful'**

MB1807111392 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in Afrikaans 15 Jul 92 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Geingob Talks With Baker"]

[Text] Prime Minister Hage Geingob arrived in Washington on 13 July for a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker, and on the same day, held discussions which lasted about 30 minutes.

Geingob describes the talks as fruitful and added that he was happy to have seen the secretary of state.

He said they had discussed several matters concerning bilateral relations, and that the situation in southern Africa had also received attention.

After the meeting, Baker said they had also discussed the drought in southern Africa and the elections in Angola. He expressed the hope that the parties in South Africa would return to the negotiating table as soon as possible, after the African National Congress had broken off talks following the Boipatong massacres.

Shortly after the meeting, Geingob departed for New York where he is to take part in the UN emergency session on the situation in South Africa.

He will also attend the Democratic Party national convention, during which the presidential and vice presidential candidates will be formally selected.

### **Swaziland**

#### **Prime Minister Discusses Multiparty Politics**

MB2007084392 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Jul 92 pp 1, 28

[Unattributed report: "There's Room for Multi-Party Politics—PM"]

[Text] Prime Minister, Mr. Obeng Dlamini says multiparty politics might be introduced in the country, depending on what direction the Swazis want.

Mr. Dlamini was speaking last night at a press conference at the Matsapha Airport when he returned from a six-day state visit to Botswana.

The premier said in Botswana he was taken to a number of places, including game parks and the Botswana Meat Commission.

He said he learned a lot from the Botswana meat industry and as a result, government will try its best to improve the Swaziland Meat Industry [SMI].

Asked if government considers taking over SMI from Simunye Sugar Company, Mr. Dlamini said that will not happen because the company is fulfilling government's obligations.

He said after touring the Botswana factory he was convinced that it was not too late for Swazis to emulate the Tswanas.

"We have realised that for this country to benefit from the experience of Botswana, we as Swazis should often visit that country," he said.

Mr. Dlamini said he proposed that there should be a regional exchange of know-how in the meat industry, adding that SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] countries would share and improve their meat industries in this way.

#### **Pudemo Official Urges Intensifying Mass Action**

*MB1807112792 Johannesburg NEW NATION  
in English 17-23 Jul 92 p 9*

[Text] The Secretary General of the People's United Democratic Movement (Pudemo), Dominic Mngomezulu, called for the intensification of mass action to force the Swaziland government into democracy.

At a regional meeting held in Manzini, Mngomezulu said attempts to hold talks with the government proved futile. "Pudemo set up a committee to talk to the government but the government refused," he said.

He said instead, the government was using the British High Commissioner to Swaziland to try and draw Pudemo into the Constitution Review Commission set up by the king. To this, he said: "Pudemo cannot be party to that sell-out commission."

The commission, according to Mngomezulu, is aimed at delaying the transition to a democratic Swaziland and also to fool the international community into believing that something is being done to democratise Swaziland.

He also told an emotionally charged meeting that Pudemo still needed to build, maintain and protect its underground structures despite the fact that it had unhanded itself.

"We need to protect the underground structures and be in a position to counter the state propaganda." Another senior executive member of Pudemo, Ray "Jabavu" Russon said that Pudemo, seriously needs to review its commitment to talks in the light of the government's refusal to talk. He called upon the movement to embark on operation "Siyaya" (We are going forward) to bring the government to the negotiating table. Operation Siyaya, according to Russon, should involve an unprecedented wave of mass action in the country.

#### **Zambia**

##### **Chiluba on Need To Avoid 'Unnecessary Squabbles'**

*MB2007183492 Lusaka Zambia National  
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
1800 GMT 20 Jul 92*

[Text] President Chiluba has made a strong appeal to government leaders to avoid getting into unnecessary squabbles as this will retard development in the nation. Addressing a public meeting at Muchinka grounds in Mansa this afternoon, Mr. Chiluba said all ministries are the same and if one minister is not happy with a particular portfolio, this means that such a person has other hidden motives for the post he wanted.

In an apparent reference to the recent resignations of government ministers, Mr. Chiluba pointed out that each ministry had its own important role to play in the development of the nation. He likened cabinet to a football team where each player had a specific role, adding that it was not possible for all players in a soccer team to play at one position. Mr. Chiluba also called for unity among Zambians, regardless of the province one came from.

##### **IMF Approves Economic Recovery Program**

*MB1807192892 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 18 Jul 92*

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] The International Monetary Fund has approved Zambia's economic recovery program and granted it access to special drawing rights worth \$1.2 billion. The IMF stipulated that Zambia would be allowed to draw [words indistinct] between now and 1995 if it continued to satisfy IMF conditions. Correspondents say the amount equals Zambia's debts to the IMF. If all goes well, the IMF decision will enable Zambia to apply for aid for new development projects.

## Ivory Coast

### IMF Director Praises Ties With Government

AB2007215092 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN  
in French 18-19 Jul 92 p 24

[Mohamed Fana article: "We Have Not Broken Relations"—boldface as published]

[Text] IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus was the guest at a luncheon hosted by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny in his private residence in Yamoussoukro on 17 July. At the end of the discussions with the president, which took place in the presence of Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara, Mr. Camdessus stated that **there had never been any break in relations nor censure of our country by the institution he heads.**

Do you think I would have curtailed my activities or holidays to come to the Ivory Coast if there had been a break between this country and the IMF? Do you think I have nothing else to do than to come and lavish praises or to apportion blame? This is a queer story, the IMF managing director stressed in his news conference.

For Michel Camdessus, **relations between our country and the IMF are, as usual, very good and the two sides, which are proud to be associates, continue to work together in order to thoroughly solve the problems of the Ivory Coast which has already obtained results that augur well for the future.** Mr. Camdessus said that there were no major differences between the Ivory Coast and the IMF but rather dialogue between people in charge of the major interests of the Ivorian people and the concerns of the international community. **Even if there are differences in interpretation here and there, or differences in strategies that may be drawn up, the Ivory Coast and the IMF have agreed on the essential thing, which is to continue to work together,** Mr. Camdessus explained.

The IMF managing director also explained that our country's recovery plan is being well implemented just as any other development program but that it simply needs to be readjusted sometimes. The IMF, he added, believes in the success of this plan at the level of the recovery of public finance and privatization. This is the reason the IMF has come to give the country new support.

All reasonable Ivoirians know very well that nothing is free, that prosperity cannot fall from heaven, and that there must therefore be sacrifices.

Furthermore, Michel Camdessus disclosed that his discussions with President Felix Houphouet-Boigny and with Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara were on efforts made in the economic and financial reorganization of our country; finding together adapted ways and means of proceeding with Phase II of the recovery plan which will be that of growth, development of employment, and efforts to invest in people and not only in things. Better still, Mr. Camdessus announced that in future, the Ivory Coast could benefit not only from very

favorable conditions of debt rescheduling but also the reduction of its debt stock through the **effects of newly created provisions** within the IMF, a strategy that was recently supported by the Munich summit. The Ivory Coast is **winning because it is adapted to the new world economic and financial order.** All it needs to do is to **continue to give itself the means of taking up challenges and it does have the necessary potential.**

Touching on politics on the continent as a whole, Michel Camdessus said inter-African integration is an essential element for finding solutions to Africa's economic problems at the end of this 20th century. According to him, this will contribute to the efficiency of structural adjustment recovery efforts in our countries. He therefore commended the initiative of the West African Monetary Union to urge the Central Bank of West African States to prepare a regional integration treaty that will certainly strengthen Africa's chances for success.

### Comments During Interview

AB2007105092 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television  
Network in French 2000 GMT 17 Jul 92

[Report on interview with IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus by Degny Maixent in Yamoussoukro on 17 July—recorded]

[Text] After Mauritania and Senegal, IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus has arrived in our country for a visit. After arriving in Abidjan yesterday afternoon, Mr. Camdessus was received today in Yamoussoukro by head of state President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. Here is Degny Maxient, our special correspondent:

[Maxient] Mr. Camdessus arrived at the head of state's residence at 1300. Warm handshakes, smiles, and brief exchanges between the director and the president were the outward signs that nothing is hampering the good relations between the Ivory Coast and the international financial institution. This sentiment was confirmed by what Mr. Michel Camdessus had to say:

[Camdessus] I held meetings with President Yeltsin and later I attended the Munich summit. So, it is quite normal that after these meetings I would come to meet, first of all, the doyen of the West African heads of state, and then the current chairman of the OAU to tell them how I see these historic developments in the world and how I see African problems in this context.

In my opinion, it is important to know their points of view in order to better reassure myself that the strategy we could propose to solve the African problems is a good one. I can tell you that after my conversation with President Houphouet-Boigny a few minutes ago, I am full of optimism about the chances of success for West Africa and in particular the Ivory Coast, whatever the severity of the challenges to be faced.

[Maixent] There has been talk of a break in negotiations between the Ivory Coast and the IMF. There has even

been talk of sanctions and a reprimand against the Ivorian Government. What exactly is the situation?

[Camdessus] Do you think I have nothing else to do other than to come and praise or reprimand? This is a funny story, but since you have mentioned this rumor, let me tell you that relations between the Ivory Coast and IMF are, as always, very good and that we work together, that we are proud to be associated with the Ivory Coast's efforts to seriously deal with its problems and that the results already attained give us hope for the future.

[Maixent] Are there any points of divergence somewhere between the IMF and the Ivory Coast?

[Camdessus] There are no major points of divergence, but there is a dialogue, a dialogue between people who are in charge of major interests, the major interests of the people of Ivory Coast, on one hand, and on the other, the interests and preoccupations of the international community. When one has responsibility for such important interests, it is quite normal that there should be a dialogue and discussions, and if the discussions sometimes become frenetic, it means that both sides are serious. And of course, there is some divergence of views. If there were no points of divergence, we would make a strange couple. What I can tell you is that even if there are differences of interpretation, differences in the strategies propounded here and there, there is a basic agreement on the essentials and the desire to continue to work together. I can tell you, since you are seeking not only the truth but also what is concrete, that the essence of what we discussed with the prime minister, after discussing the major outlines of the strategies with the president of the Republic, is how to go on to the second phase, which will be the phase for growth, the phase of generating employment and the phase of efforts in investment on human resources and not merely on material things.

I was very gratified to come to the Ivory Coast and to be able to confirm to the president and the prime minister that we have recently given ourselves two particularly effective instruments to deal with not only the problem of the short-term financial balance, but also medium-term structural problems for countries in serious difficulties. The first of these instruments is our consolidated structural adjustment service. We have been able to get clearance from our board of directors allowing the Ivory Coast to be on the list of countries that could benefit from this service. Second, the Munich summit finally acknowledged, based on requests from France and other friendly countries, that countries like the Ivory Coast should be able to benefit not only from very good conditions for their debt rescheduling, but also from the reduction of their outstanding debt after such services have been extended to the poorest countries. Thus, I was in Abidjan, and I am in Yamoussoukro today with these two instruments finally in my bag. They should enable us, at the end of the discussions which will take place during the summer, to help Ivory Coast more efficiently in this new phase of its recovery and development

efforts. This should tell you how much we believe in this country's recovery and that there was no question of a break; on the contrary, it is a question of pursuing and improving what has been initiated.

[Degny] What if we talked about this Alassane Ouattara plan which is currently in the news. Some say this plan is succeeding and other say the opposite. In your statements, especially the latest, you have always supported this plan. You have said encouraging words to the prime minister. Are you still really in favor of this plan? And is there any hope in perspective?

[Camdessus] In any economic program, there is the need, from time to time, for readjustments in some parts. But we believe in this program so much and we have seen many of its results in the areas of reorganization of the public finances, in areas of privatization, of increased flexibility for the productive structures in the areas of reorganization of major economic spheres—I do not want to make the list too long. We believe in this plan sufficiently, strongly enough to come and renew our support for it with the instruments I mentioned.

[Degny] We have the impression that the IMF has very little concern about the political and especially the social consequences of the measures that it recommends.

[Camdessus] What would be the Ivory Coast's future—and that of so many developing countries—if these efforts were not made? Is there any single economic expert who could think—looking Ivorians in the face—that their situation would improve if the public finance were not reorganized, if public enterprises were not reorganized, if the major economic spheres were not readjusted? What Ivorian economist thinks that this country could create jobs for its youth, reinforce its technological potential, and develop its exports if such an effort had not been undertaken and what if there were no chances for development in the future? I think Ivorians, who are intelligent people, know very well that nothing is given free and that when one begins something, one must pursue it to the end.

[Degny] The medicine is often bitter. People even talk about a social bomb, without exaggerating.

[Camdessus] Bitter medicine? Before speaking about the bitterness of the medicine, ask yourself what would be the Ivory Coast's social situation would be if the so-called medicine had not been swallowed. Can you cite me a single field of human activity where progress is not the reward of effort? Do you think prosperity falls from heaven? Do you think that by some miracle and without any effort your economy will improve so that you can create the jobs your youth needs? No one believes this in the Ivory Coast. Everyone knows that one must make an effort in order to succeed.

The purpose of the IMF's action is two-pronged: First, making international donors offer as many concessions as possible, acting in such a way that the medicine is less bitter, the adjustment efforts shorter, and this country is



able to devote increasing resources to the improvement of living conditions, social services, and the reinforcement of its education and training potential.

[Degny] This seems to be paradoxical. African, and all Third World countries in general, are asked to make efforts so that they can be helped. They do so and the prices of raw materials go down on the international markets. There is a sort of contrast, even contradiction that we do not understand. Does the IMF take this into account when it assesses the situation? What does the IMF, as a financial institution, do to balance this situation?

[Camdessus] You say that you do not understand, but you understand very well. Of course, it is your duty to ask me questions. We are in a market economy and if there is something the past decade has shown us, it is that only the market economy can generate prosperity in the world. There are raw material markets, but because of increasing competition from new countries and increased demand, some products which previously could generate high revenues now bring in less. We have seen Ivorians adjust to this phenomenon and start diversifying their economies. I think that they have to persist. They must continue to improve productivity in the cocoa and coffee sectors. In this regard, your country has already been playing a pioneering role. Jobs must be created in other fields and one should turn to complementary production so that more jobs and wealth can be created. There is no reason to think that in the coming centuries, the Ivory Coast will generate its wealth exclusively from cocoa and coffee. So far, we have seen this country adjust and it will continue to do so. It has the human and natural resources for that and it is absolutely certain that the Ivory Coast has the necessary potential to diversify and increase its wealth and job creation capacity provided it acquires the means to do so and perseveres in its effort. This is just what it has been doing. The Ivory Coast is winning.

[Degny] What have you been doing to help this country on the raw materials market? I pursue this, because I tell myself that, as a major institution, you could have, at least, a moral responsibility to try and support the efforts of those countries which sell a lot and earn less.

[Cadessus] As far as support to the Ivory Coast is concerned, I think that at the end of this interview, nobody will have any doubt about our determination to help. If I spoke of new instruments to support the Ivory Coast and if they now exist, it is because we have suggested them and obtained the support of the international community for them. This said, we do not control the raw materials market. I have heard President Houphouët-Boigny say many times that he regretted very much that the Bretton-Woods institutions, which have been acting very friendly towards the Ivory Coast, did not control the raw materials market. But, he also knows that they are markets and that no one can impose an artificial rule on the market. The markets exist and one must adjust to them through effort, imagination, and creativity. Your country has been able to do so and it will

continue to be able and bring to its youth and people the needed economic and social progress.

[Degny] Finally, I would like to bring up a subject which is likely to shock you. It is the eventuality of the devaluation of the CFA franc. I heard that this could constitute a kind of complementary remedy to the recovery plan of African countries in particular, and in the Franc zone of course. What do you think about this? What is the IMF's stand on this issue?

[Camdessus] The IMF's stand is that when there is a problem of competitiveness, it is always better to tackle it from its root instead of curing the symptoms, which are the value of a currency on the market. It is always better to tackle the economic roots of problems. This is what the Ivory Coast is doing by reorganizing its sphere of activities, by balancing its budget, by trying to produce in areas where it really has a comparative advantage. One can never make a mistake when one tries to reorganize one's economy. I salute the Ivory Coast's efforts in this direction.

## Mali

### Defense Councils Meet, Pledge To Ensure Security

AB2107103592 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television  
du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 20 Jul 92

[Communiqué issued by the Ministry of Defense following meetings by the High Defense Council and Limited Defense Council, in Bamako on 20 July]

[Text] Following the signing of the National Pact on 11 April between the government and the Unified Movements and Fronts of the Azawad, we have been witnessing a resurgence of attacks by armed bandits. In the face of this situation of growing insecurity even in urban centers, the High and Limited Defense Councils met on 16 and 20 July at Koulouba Palace under the chairmanship of the president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces. At end of the deliberations, it was decided to take all appropriate measures to ensure the security of people and their property and to restore peace and security throughout the country with strict adherence to the National Pact.

## Niger

### Cabinet Discusses Economy, Security, Agriculture

AB2007183092 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network  
in French 1200 GMT 17 Jul 92

[Report on 16 July Cabinet meeting in Niamey; read by Albert Wright, government spokesman and minister of communication]

[Text] The Cabinet met yesterday under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Amadou Cheiffou to discuss the three main items on the agenda, which are: first, the

financial situation—the treasury plan for the June 1992 compulsory expenses established in the following priority order: repaying the external debt [words indistinct] the army's salary, scholarships, allocation for schools, needs of embassies and the joint Nigeria-Niger joint commission totalling 2.4 billion CFA francs. The expected revenues will hardly reach this amount at the end of July, whereas the salaries of the public sector have not been included in this calculation.

Faced with this situation, the Cabinet carefully examined the proposal on the measures that will be taken to overcome this new difficulty. In the short term, this proposal is aimed at counting essentially on our own resources to finance the needs of the transitional period for the remaining six months. The outcome of the Cabinet decision was told to the representatives of the social partners who met in the ONAREM [Niger National Office for Mineral Resources] hall yesterday afternoon. The analysis of the situation of the state's treasury after eight months of transition revealed the following elements: At the beginning of the transitional period, the real deficit attained 100 billion CFA francs, whereas the National Conference had established an expenditure and revenue budget in which the deficit in financing was 11 billion CFA francs for October, November, and December 1991, and 55 billion CFA francs for 1992.

By reexamining the mandate of the tasks mapped out by the National Conference, the government established the Economic and Financial Recovery Program, PREF, in which the expenditures envisaged amounted to 107 billion CFA francs for revenues estimated at 71 billion CFA francs, meaning that there is a deficit of 36 billion which must come from outside, from fund donors, Niger's usual partners. The economic and financial recovery program, PREF, which is an element of the tasks mapped out for the government, did not help much in mobilizing all the external resources envisaged. This made the transitional government recently look for a diplomatic and economic opening from Taiwan. This is an occasion to reaffirm here that nothing but Niger's interest was taken into account in establishing these diplomatic relations. At this Cabinet meeting, the minister of foreign affairs reported on his discussions with the PRC mission led by the PRC vice foreign minister. It came out of their discussions that no commitment was undertaken by this PRC mission concerning immediate additional assistance to our country. Now, let us end this issue here.

The economic success of the transitional government was essentially based on a gross illusion—that of being able to recover all sorts of arrears and illegally acquired property. In reality, this became extremely difficult and despite the recent adoption of laws aimed at expanding and accelerating the methods of recovering arrears, bank credits, and taxes as well as the government's vigorous measures to implement them, it became obvious that the financial needs for the transitional period cannot be met without cash from any outside assistance.

PREF's first achievements show that all the efforts of the transitional government were geared toward satisfying two social categories, namely, workers in the education sector and the civil service employees, in conformity with the priorities contained in the tasks mapped out to the government. The lack of sufficient resources hinders improving the administration's normal operations, and in particular, generating new revenue, thanks notably to the payment of matching funds for several projects which are now blocked up, or ensuring the payment of arrears of domestic debts, a situation which has been penalizing our businessmen.

The Cabinet took all the necessary measures to meet treasury needs for the remaining six-month period. It is outlined as follows: Current revenue estimates amount to 21.6 billion CFA francs. Compulsory expenses amount to a total of 17.5 billion CFA francs. Subtracting the latter from the former will give a small positive sum of 3.5 billion CFA francs [figure as heard] for the payment of salaries. There is therefore a deficit of 17.5 billion francs, without considering the expenses that are indispensable for the organization of elections. These expenses have already been estimated at more than 1 billion CFA francs, plus the unavoidable problems of security and defense, considering the current situation in the north.

Basing its arguments on the fact that there is very little room for maneuver, the Cabinet planned to adopt a package of measures that will enable first, an increase of the mobilization of internal resources and second, the creation of necessary conditions for attracting foreign investments to the country. This will enable the government that is elected to find a generally manageable situation and favorable conditions for signing financial agreements.

After its proceedings, the Cabinet adopted several measures which will be implemented right away in order to solve the crisis situation facing our country and it also decided to meet with the social partners in order to discuss these measures.

That was the purpose of the meeting yesterday at the ONAREM. What we must take away from this meeting is first, the need for all the forces on the national political scene to achieve a global consensus so that the program should be supported and the important measures facing adoption over the next six months be progressively enforced. Some of these measures are: A hiring freeze and even a reduction in salaries through a reduction in the number of workers, which will be done in three combined operations, the exclusion of about 500 workers who have made mistakes, the voluntary retirement of workers, that is, asking those are expected to retire to do so, asking older workers to retire with their salaries, and voluntary departures supported by the proposal of incentives for social reintegration. We can thus count on the reduction of about 2,000 workers between now and the end of 1992.

The increase of state resources could be ensured through the implementation of exceptional measures concerning the collection of tax arrears, the recovery of the Development Bank of the Republic of Niger and OFN [expansion unknown] debts, the tightening of methods of punishing fraud, and measures concerning the revision of scholarships and school allowances. We will continue to hold consultations with the social partners on all these measures at a subsequent meeting.

Second, the security situation. Attention was given to certain serious incidents at a few of our embassies abroad and the protest march by women following harassment perpetrated against some of them whose mode of dressing, according to the perpetrators of these acts, is responsible for the scarcity of rainfall being experienced in this early part of rainy season. The Cabinet, while acknowledging the importance—from the social habits standpoint—of preserving morality, which requires that all citizens dress decently, asserts its determination, in accordance with the law, to prosecute people who assault others in contravention of the principles of personal freedom upheld under the democratic system.

Now, on the third item, the Cabinet examined the farming season. Here is the picture as of 15 July: The 1992 farming season, in spite of its late start, is gradually stabilizing throughout the country. Regular, substantial rainfalls—evenly distributed over time and space—were recorded during the first half of this month. These rains made it possible to complete the sowing of millet in virtually every region and to uproot the crops that had already been planted at the height of the drought. The percentage of villages that has carried out first and second sowings per region is as follows: Tahoua, 30 percent; Maradi, 99 percent; Dosso, 98 percent; Zinder, 89 percent; Tillabery, 78 percent; and Diffa, 60 percent. On the national level, this puts the proportion of villages where there has been sowing at 90 percent. The areas still awaiting rains in order to sow are: northern Tillabery region, about 330 villages; northern (Loga), 31 villages; (Tanouk), 222 villages; and Diffa, 216 villages.

Regarding the other crops—sorghum, niebe, peanuts—sowing is continuing every where in the regions. For millet, the level of crop advancement varies greatly from the seed germination stage, the dominant one being the tiller stage. For the other crops, the dominant stage is that of advanced (?gathering).

Concerning the plant health situation, we are now witnessing a relative lull. However, a few weaverbird attacks on the niebe crop have been reported at Zinder, as have jerboa at (Bafolo) and (Tanouk). Limited cases of locust

invasion have also been reported in all the regions. Treatment has begun. The reported destruction of birds' nests at Diffa and Tillabery is also in progress.

Considering the results recorded in some regions where sowing could not be done by 15 July, alternative steps are being taken, including the wide cultivation of niebe and short cycle cultivation of (?milk) sorghum. Thanks for your attention.

## Nigeria

### NRC Suspends Members for 'Antiparty Activities'

AB2107062092 Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT  
19 Jul 92

[Text] Abuja, 10 Jul (AFP) - The National Republican Convention (NRC), Nigeria's conservative party still trying to recover from defeat in July 4 National Assembly elections, has suspended nine key members for 11 months for "anti-party activities."

A meeting of the National Executive Council of the NRC decided to suspend these members pending investigations into their cases, party spokesman Doyin Okupe said Sunday [19 July].

He said the suspended men ridiculed the leadership of the party by issuing embarrassing press statements and carrying out actions capable of bringing the party into disrepute.

Official result of the National Assembly elections shows that the Social Democratic Party (SDP - progressive) won 52 and 314 seats respectively in the senate and House of Representatives while the NRC won 37 and 275 seats respectively. The results of the election into the remaining two senatorial seats and four house of representative seats, held Saturday, are yet to be officially announced by the National Electoral Commission.

Government security agents have been advised to monitor the activities of the suspended members to prevent their destabilising the party and derailing a transition programme expected to culminate in the military handing over power to a civilian regime on January 2 next year, Okupe said.

The suspended members include Samaila Mamman, a former agriculture minister in the cabinet of General Ibrahim Babangida, who resigned in 1990 to join partisan politics, Ibrahim Mantu, who contested the national chairmanship of the party, and Godwin Omu-muli, who lost in the primaries of the gubernatorial elections in Delta state.

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